LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1066.

VOL. XVII NO. 93--- BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 19 1929 ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really means business.

SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
20 Apr.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Nalderaa ..	All	16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	vessels	19,980
11 „	Mantuaa ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	will	11,518
25 „	Narkundaa ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..	now	11,000
8 „	Moreaa ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..	sail	10,602
22 „	Mooltana ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..	direct	16,619
6 July	Rajputanaa ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..	from	10,946
20 „	Malojaa ..		20,837
27 „	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpuraa ..		16,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..	without	16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwaa ..	transship	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 „	Narkundaa ..	ment	16,572
21 „	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 „	Moreaa ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,080
12 „	Mantua ..	Aden	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£96
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p. m. 18th Apr.	Domala	8441
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th May	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
10th „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th „	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th „	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aTottori Maru ..	5973	17 Apl.	27April.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
aYamagata Maru	3807	20 Apl.	4 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	14 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 „
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 „
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May.	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 „

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 May
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 „	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 „	17 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 May	22 May
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 „	6 June.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 22738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 19th April	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
22nd „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
24th „	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500– only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.–Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi–Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.– Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

BOOKS AT HALF PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF The Indian Review

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE
By C. F. ANDREWS.

Indepedence or Dominion Status —that is the question that is now dividing the political mind of India. Mr. C. F. Andrews, the well-known friend of India, is discussing the subject in his book. "The Indian Problems." Other subjects treated in this book are: Non-co-operation, National Education, The Drink Evil, Opium Trade and Untouchability. Re. 1.

Given at half price or 8 As. only.

BUREAUCRATIC GOVERNMENT
A Study in Indian Polity
By BERNARD HOUGHTON, I.C.S. (Retd.)

It is a book of topical interest. Coming, as it does, from a Civil servant himself, the merciless criticism of the Bureaucratic rule and its consequent demoralisation will be of great weight. Re. 1-8.

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RASH BEHARI GHOSE
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This is a companion volume to Mr. Houghton's 'Bureaucratic Government'. A reasoned and scathing criticism of bureaucratic administration. Re. 1-4.

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MORLEY'S INDIAN SPEECHES.

Contents:—Indian Budget Speech for 1906. Indian Budget Speech for 1907. Speech at Arbroath. The Partition of Bengal. Indian Excise Administration. British Indians in the Transvaal. The Need for Reform. The Condition of India. Speech at the Civil Service Dinner. The Reform Proposals. Second Reading of Indian Councils Bill. The Creation of Provincial Executive Councils. Third Reading of the Indian Councils Bill. Hindu-Mahomedan Problem. Full text of his Despatch on the Indian Reform Proposals. An appreciation of Lord Morley. Re. 1-8.

Half Price As. 12.

EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU
A Study in Indian Polity

The author after giving a succinct account of the career of the man traces the part played by Montagu in the growth of the Indian Constitution.

Price Annas Eight. Reduced to As. 4.

These Books are given at half rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Booksellers, Madras.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darion	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsingtan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

IF YOU HAVE AN AMBITION TO EARN
Rs. 60/- to Rs. 300/- p.m
JOIN THE AGENCY-FORCE OF :

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTD. 1896.

A PURELY INDIAN POPULAR....PROGRESSIVE AND PROFITABLE to both THE POLICY-HOLDERS and AGENTS

Advantages of BHARAT Agency :—
1 LIBERAL Remuneration to right persons.
2 Free training to new men with guarantee of success.
3 Help to the Agent to enable him to increase his income.

Apply Sharp to :—

THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road Fort, :: BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS !

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves ! !

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **LIFE POLICIES**

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs. The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

Press Medium of : : :
Merit and Renown : : :

FORWARD ATMASAKTI BANGLAR KATHA

Always popular with the masses and the classes of India

ADVERTISERS CALL THEM

The Indispenable Trio

Apply for Advertising rates to :

Manager — FORWARD — CALCUTTA.

LAWLESS LAWS—Price Re. 1-8 for cash or Re. 1-12 by V. P. P.

OBTAINABLE AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for Solicitors firm experienced and hardworking MANAGING CLERK and Gujarati knowing Shorthand Typist. Apply Box No. 2275 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle"

A 32101

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS for Canvassing and sampling of Wrigley's Chewing Sweets. Handsome salary to suitable. Apply WRIGLEY'S (India) LTD. 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

A R1562

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla. Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 322, Bombay.

WANTED—STUDENTS of fourth Standard to pass Matriculation in one year. Remit R 1-4-0 for prospectus SUPERINTENDENT, Government-Nobles High School Wazir Bldg, Bhenda Bazar Bombay.

A 1557

WANTED—An honest, hard-working and intelligent SURGEON, under 30 years of age. For a couple of hours daily. With aptitude for research work to help a specialist of over 35 years standing on liberal terms. He is the best Surgeon who avoids surgery as far as possible. Apply Box No 2274 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 32100

WANTED—for a large Cotton Mill up-country, a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. Must have considerable experience of Boilers, Engines and Electricity. Salary according to qualifications: Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No 2273 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle.

A 32067

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Wireless, Telegraph and Station Master's Courses Railway Fare PAID Boarding arrangements. Apply for Prospectus and Application Form enclosing two anna stamps—ROYAL WIRELESS & TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.

A R1556

WANTED— STUDENTS and CLERKS to learn Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand and French at home by Post, and to earn certificates, diplomas and degrees. Apply for prospectus with Four one Anna stamps to :—INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, HANAMAN FALIA, BARODA.

A 32070

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

MAHABLESHWAR TO LET—Race View Lodge, 5 Bed Rooms Drawing Dining, etc. Apply SETH NARSIDAS JEKISONDAS, 20 Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

C R1560

CUMBALLA HILL—'Cosymore' opp. Petit Sanatorium 3rd floor beautiful Garden Flat. 5 rooms English Baths.' Kitchen etc. All modern conveniences—Hill and Sea Views. Rent Rs. 225. Apply within.

C R1559

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

WANTED—A GRADUATE, preferably a non-Brahmin, for the post of clerk in this Office on a starting pay of Rs. 70 (Seventy) in the grade of Rs. 30-5-2-80. Applications containing information regarding age, year of graduation, caste, office experience, if any, &c; should reach the undersigned by 27th instant with all testimonials.

(T. F. MAIN),
Director of Agriculture,
Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 15th April, 1929.

32095

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOTTORI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th April, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

BANDRA SCHOOL BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on 29th April, 1929, for the construction of a School Building in Khar Scheme. Earnest money at the rate 1 per cent. of the tender amount should be paid in cash without which no tender will be considered.

Tender forms, Contract conditions, and other particulars can be obtained from the School Board Office on any working day during office hours.

(Sd.) HIRALAL M. DESAI, B.A.,
Chairman,
School Board, Bandra.

Bandra, 18-4-29.

32098

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY,

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to reach the Dean's office not later than 8th May, 1929, from Medical Graduates for the post of Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay. The appointment will be temporary in the first instance and will carry an honorarium of Rs. 300 per mensem. Applicants should furnish the following information :—

(1) Name.
(2) Date of birth.
(3) Caste or sub-caste.
(4) Degrees, qualifications, &c., with dates of obtaining the same and particulars as to previous experience, supported with copies of testimonials.

S. L. BHATIA,
Major I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 16th April, 1929.

32094

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF POINTS AND CROSSINGS FOR 90 LBS. REVISED SECTION RAILS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specifications, drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Points and Crossings for 90 lbs. Revised Section Rails." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

8th April, 1929.

32048

LEGAL NOTICES,

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 1161 of 1927.

Re: MOHASINBHOY MAHOMEDALLY DAWOODI VORA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 245, Abdul Rehman Street, lately trading as A. C. M., Attarwalla and Company as dealers in perfumery etc., at Abdul Rehman Street and now Unemployed:

An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th June, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

32096

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY. SITUATE AT HOOZARIA STREET NEAR TWO TANKS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Choksey and Co., Attorneys for the Mortagees and on account and at the isk of the Mortgagor Mahomed Kudra Tullakhan H. M. Azamtullah Khan and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved under the Indenture of mortgage dated 17th December 1927 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the premises on THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th day of April, 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, hereditments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Hoozaria Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 and 3/9th square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1344 New No. 8503, Old Survey No. 2425 and New Survey No. 3891 and Cadastral Survey No. 1182, Byculla Division, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 257 and Steet No. 134-136.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Choksey and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office, 8, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

(On Government, Bombay Port Trust, and G.I.P. Railway Lists.)
Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G.I.P. RAILWAY).

Unclaimed Goods and sweepings will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 30th April, 1929 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G.I.P. Railway under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 consisting of:—

Bags of cottonseed, Joowari, Linseed, tillseed, castorseed, toor, G. N. seed and sweeping grain, and bags of sweeping cotton. Case of ink tablets, turpentine, electric wire, lanterns, electric batteries and machinery, hair ols, also cases of empty card boards, and bundles of cane, bamboos, kegs of paint, one stencil cutting machine, loose iron pipes, bars, empty casks also a crate of motor wheels etc., etc., and other various articles.

Terms. 50 per cent deposit. Delivery against balance within ten days.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SAREE BAZAR" AT RIPON ROAD, OPPOSITE MADANPURA MASJID.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 68 of 1907 (Bai Zainabai and another vs. Bai Saroobai and others) and pursuant to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 16th Jan., 1929. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises :—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Government land with a bungalow and chawls and sheds situate at Ripon Road, admeasuring about 6977 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 624, New No. A/14033, Old Survey No. 269, New Survey No. 1/3536, Cadestral Survey No. 1739 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward Nos. 3877 (13AA), etc., Street Nos. 64 LLA. etc., and bounded on the East by the property of Samuel Isaji and Syed Hoosain bin Ismail, on the West by Ripon Road, on the North partly by the property of Soonderdas Mulji Jetha and partly by the property of Rustomji Wadia and on the South by the property of Joomabhai Shriff Kheraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES NEW BIJAPORE STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 19th April, 1929, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Swree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton :—

12 bales New Bijapore stapled cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 105 BALES KHIRKIA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd, April 1929 at 2 p.m (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Swree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton :—

52 Bales Khirkia Cotton very slightly damaged by water.

53 Bales Khirkia Cotton damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,00,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad. City.	Lucknow.
	Lucknow City.
Amritsar.	Aminabad Park.
Bareilly.	Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore. City.	Mussoorie.
	Muttra.
Chandausi.	Nagpur
Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal.
Delhi.	Patna.
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
Gorakpur.	Raipur.
Hapur.	Rangoon.
Hathras.	Shahjahanpur.
Jhansi.	Sitapur.
Jubbulpore.	

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age. Functional Incapacity etc. Price :—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10 ten.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji.
Head Office :—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
Never will you be more stirred—Every emotion is yours, for this is the Perfect Motion Picture
EMIL JANNINGS
As the Mad Czar Paul
IN
THE PATRIOT
A Paramount Superb Sound Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
A story of Imperial Russia before the Revolution.
MY OFFICIAL WIFE
Featuring a Great Cast including
IRENE RICH
CONWAY TEARLE
An Enthralling Melodrama of a woman's vengeance amid the desperate intrigues of Czarist Russia.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
BIG FIGHTS
10 Round Contest
Seamen "Nobby" Hall
vs.
Al Rivers.
Sdlr. A. Coultas
vs.
Percy Vengan.
Sgt. T. Palmer
vs.
Fali Merchant
and Several Other Fights.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co., After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.
WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies.
(KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.
N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all foarecasts free of charge for whole life time.

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on 11 April, 2017

NEW YORK.

OPENING WEAKNESS ON LOWER LIVERPOOL—FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORT—LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 10 TO 13 POINTS DOWN.

New York April 17.

The New York cotton futures market again ruled easy to-day and prices fluctuated within 13 points. The market opened at a decline of 6 points on lower Liverpool advices and ruled easy on favourable weather reports. The weekly weather report was construed favourable. Farm work is progressing with seeding in East and Central Belts while some choping operations are reported on scattered area. The weather was too cool with too much moisture in parts of Texas. These news encouraged long liquidation and prices suffered a decline of 16 points under previous closing. The trade is holding off owing to reports of slackening of demand. However during the last hour and a half the market showed some steadiness with a rally of 4 points from the lowst level. The market closed at a net decline of 10 to 13 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were lowered by 10 points to 20-45 c.

The New Orleans cotton market being influenced by reports of favourable weather closed quiet at a decline of 9 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 19.40 c.

Looking ahead the market is subject to some upward reaction and is holding well in spite of favourable weather and good crop conditions.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York, April 16.

July Highest 19.86 (2-04 p.m., Lowest 19.77 (2-53 p.m.).

New York, April 17.

July Highest 19.77 (10-11 a.m.), Lowest 19.64 (1-25 p.m.).

A. Norden and Co., New York:—"Weekly weather report favourable."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York April 17.	
May	20.30—10
July	19.68—12
October	19.64 10
December	19.72—10
January	19.68—11
Middling Spot	20.45—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York April 17.	
May	19.56—09
July	19.63—10
Middling Spot	19.40—

NEW YORK.

New York April 17.

New York. 10.55 A.M. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	20.35
July	19.75
October	19.66
New York. 11.45 AM.	
May	20.34
July	19.74
October	19.65

LONDON BISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 17.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 Months	5-3/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 17.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.47-1/4
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.08-3/4
T. T. Brussel on London	34.95
T. T. Madrid on London	32.64
T. T. Milan on London	92.68
T. T. Berne on London	25.22
T. T. Paris on London	124.28
T. T. London on Prague	164.00

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 17.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£132
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£88-1/8
Conversion Loan	£77-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£52-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£69-1/4
Consols	£55-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £8:2:6 Apl/May S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay ton., £18:5:0 Apl/May S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria ton., £18:5:0 Apl/May S'ment. Buyers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York April 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, Quality) Spot 17-5/8

LIVERPOOL.

OPENED EASY ON HOOVER'S SPEECH — DULL SESSION — WEATHER REPORTS FAVOURABLE — FUTURES 4 TO 3 POINTS LOWER—MID. AMERICAN SPOT 10.69D.

Liverpool, April 17.

The Liverpool cotton market was due to open at a decline of 1 point but the general feeling was affected unfavourably owing to President Hoover's speech in connection with the "Farm Relief" bill. Even the Budget was said to be disappointing and the presence of selling orders, resulted in a decline of 3 to 4 points. The session was dull throughout the day owing to reports of favourable weather and without any new additional feature the market closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. There was slight improvement in the demand of spot cotton and sales amounted to 6,000 bales, Middling American spot prices closed 4 points lower at 10.69d.

Empire cotton futures in sympathy with the American section closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points May at 10.26 and October at 10.19. The Egyptian ring was easy and lost 12 to 14 points on the day.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following from Liverpool:—

In consequence of Summer Time operation in England from the 22nd instant and New York the 29th instant Liverpool market will be open from 22nd April until the 26th instant from 10 a.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

6-25 p.m.—"Weekly weather report favourable, farm work progressed, East Belt and Central Belt seeding and some choping. West too cool."

8-55 p.m.—"Market easing with South and local liquidation. Trade holding off. Crop report bearish."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables dated the 17th instant:—

I. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:—

"Market easier owing to President Hoover's speech, farm relief."

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York April 17.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool April 17. Opening	Closing
April		10.40—05
May	10.47	10.47—04
June		10.42—04
July	10.47	10.47—04
August		10.43—04
September		10.40—04
October	10.38	10.38—03
November		10.36—03
December		10.36—03
January	10.35	10.36—03
February		10.37—03
March		10.39—03
April		10.40—03
Middling Spot		10.69—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool April 17.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool April 17.	
Scinde, Fully Good	6.95—05
Scinde, Fine	7.20—05
Scinde, Superfine	7.45—05
Bengal, Good	6.70—05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.95—05
Bengal Fine	7.20—05
Oomra, Good	7.30—05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.60—05
Oomra Fine	7.90—05
Broach, Fully Good	8.70—05
Broach Fine	8.95—05
Broach Superfine	9.20—05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool April 17.	
May	17.51—14
July	17.82—13
October	17.99—12
November	18.06—12
January	18.42—12
March	18.62+01
Sakellaridism F.G.M Spot	18.30—15

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 17.

Silver—Market is Quiet.

Spot	25-7/8
Forward	25-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 17.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4:4:10-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York April 17.

Demand Bills 484.90

BOMBAY

PRICES OPEN EASY ON LOWER NEW YORK—FURTHER DECLINE ON HEAVY SELLING—COMMISSION FIRMS AND OPERATORS SELLERS.

Bombay, April 18.

The local cotton market reopened to-day after "Ramnavami" holiday easy in response to the weakness of New York market. There was accumulation of selling orders and business for Broach J.-A. contract started at Rs. 362-12 against expectation of Rs. 364. Commission houses and operators predominated the market as sellers to the extent of about 15,000 bales, prices giving May up to Rs. 361-4. Broach A.-M. also sagged to Rs. 348-8. At this level the decline was checked and in the absence of any selling prices recovered to Rs. 361-14 before Liverpool opening. The opening advices from Liverpool were credited with a decline of 6 points. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 348-4.
Broach J.-A. 361-8.
Oomra May 313.
Oomra July 322.
Bengal May 254.
Bengal July 264.

The Market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	348/8
Broach J/A.	361
Oomra May	511/8
Oomra July	321
Bengal May	252
Bengal July	262

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18.

April	235.20—1.00
July	232.20—1.30
October	231.90—1.80

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, April 18.

Bengal 255 May
Bengal 265 July
Broach 350 A./M.
Broach 362 J./A.
Umra 314 May
Umra 323 July

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, April 18.

Bengal	—	270	265	257 250
Sind	—	272	267	259 252
Panjab	—	268	263	255 248
Rajputana	—	270	265	257 250
Broach	—	363	358	351 346
P. A.	—	363	358	351 346
Cutch	—	373	368	361 356
Surat	—	438	433	426 421
Rajpipla	—	433	428	421 416
Umra No. 3	327	321	315	305 —
C. P. No. 1	347	341	335	325 —
C. P. No. 2	337	331	325	315 —
Khandesh	—	—	290	280 —
Muthia	—	—	270	260 250

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 18.

100 Currimbhai Mill Mandursa 312
100 G. G. Keshab & Co. Sindurni 275
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Julgaon 278
100 Bombay & Co. Mulkapur 248
100 Bombay & Co. Muthia 243
100 Volkart Bros. Khadakya old 277
100 Moon mill Suzalpur 314
100 Moon mill Ujjain 313
100 A. Damodar & Co. Nagpur 293
100 A. Damodar & Co. Darwah 298
100 L. K. Vashanji & Co. Bir 277
100 Japan & Co. Khamgaon 318
100 K. Devchand & Co. Panipat 250
100 Tata & Co. Khakhrechigin old 335
100 G. G. Kesha Julna 282
100 G. G. Kesha Karanja 290
100 G. G. Kesha Murtizapur 290

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18.

	Ready	Ready Red leafy Average.
Bengal Superfine	275	
Bengal Fine	270	
Bengal F.G.	260	230/40
Sindh-Punjab Fine	270	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	2260	230/40
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	325	315
Nagpur Savner Fine	330	320
Yeotmal Fine	320	300
Arvi Fine	310	295
Amraoti Fine	310	295
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	280
Mulkapur Fine	300	270
Khandesh Fine	285	255
Muthia Fine	275	260
Muthia F.G.	270	230/45
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	340	295
Purna F.G.G.S.	320	295
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	315	295
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	295/300
Burwah Sanavad Fine	315	290
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		Old.
Broach F.G.		315
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	400	
Miraj/Sangli		350
Compta Good		360
Jinja	510	
Busoga	520	

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, April 18.

Linseed May	10	15	0
Linseed September	11	5	0
Wheat May	8	1	0
Wheat September	7	14	0

BULLION.

THE BOMBAY BULLION ASSOCIATION LTD.
Bombay, April 18.

SILVER.

London Ready 25/14
London Forward 25/14
America 56/4
China op. 2/7/10 clo. 2/6/10
Ready 58/13'14
Chaitra op 58/12' clo. 58/13
Vaisakh 58/15
Jeth 59/1
Teji Mandi Chaitra -/4/- Vaisakh -/10/- Jeth -/14/-

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/9
Chaitra 21/6/9 21/7/-
Vaisakh 21/7/-

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 17.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Bb., Spot 18-5/16 Sellers

LONDON METALS.

London, April 17.

Copper, Braziers,	£101
Yellow Metal,	£79
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£207-1/2

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

(In thousands).

Week ending 13th April 1929	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	140	14,456	12,791
Receipts at U. S. Ports	57	8,888	7,623
Exports from America:—			
To Great Britain	18	1,707	1,159
To Continent	66	3,941	3,938
To Japan, Canada &c.	33	1,430	1,023
Total	117	7,078	6,120
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	308	12,537	11,907
Deiveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	69	2,175	2,175
Visible Supply:—			
Stocks at American Ports		1,549	1,620
Stocks at American Interior Towns		679	803
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1,949	1,939
Total		4,177	4,362
Last Week		4,342	4,499
Difference on week		—165	—137
Stocks of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,077	879
U.S.A. Consumption for March		633	581
U.S.A. Consumption so far this season		4,682	4,780
U.S.A. Mil Stocks		1,731	1,593

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, April 17.

May per bushel doll. 1.10 up 7/8
July per bushel doll. 1.22-7/8 up 3/4.
Sept. per bushel doll. 1.25-3/4 up 3/4.

LINSEED.

London, April 17.

Linseed, Calcutta Ton, £18:2:6 Apl/May S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton £15:17:6 April S'ment. Hull. Paid
Linseed, Bombay ton £18:12:6 Apl/May S'ment. Sellers

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 17.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt., 28/5-1/2 May/Aug Delivery, Paid.
Linseed Oil Naked, London cwt., 29/1-1/2 Sep/Dec Delivery Paid & Further Buyers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes, 43/6 April S'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 Cargoes, 42/9 Apl/May S'ment Sellers.
Wheat, Southan Austeralian Parcels, 45/3 April S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta,
July/Sept. per cwt. 12-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/3
C. & F. Bombay,
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/2-3/4
C. & F. Karachi
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/3-1/4

OILS AND CAKES.

TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.
Bombay, April 18.

Quotations are Ex-Godown Bombay:—

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 565/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 116/- per ton.

Money Market

Bombay, April 18.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1|5 29|32.
D D 1|5 15|16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1|5 15|16 "
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 April
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 May
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32 April
Banks Buying D D 1|6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 May
NEW YORK—
B.C. T T 276.
Banks Selling T T 275 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 274 3|4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 122 1|2.
Bank Buying 60 Days 119 1|2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 171.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.85 7|16 17th inst.
Shanghai—London 2|6 3|8 18th inst.
Japan—London 1|0 27|32 17th inst.
London—Paris 124.30. 17th inst.
London—Belgium 34.95 17th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.21-1|2 17th inst.
London—Italy 92.70 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull. Gold £4-4-11-1|2 15th inst.; £4-4-11-1|2 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 3|4 15th inst.; 25 7|8 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 3|4 15th inst.; 25 7|8 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 55 7|8 15th inst.; 56 1|8 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 5 9|32 per cent 15th inst.; 5 3|16 per cent 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5 11|32 per cent 15th inst.; 5 1|4 per cent 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 4 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. The advance is due to the absence of sellers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 18.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper due Rs. 71|7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84-1.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 96/8.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-4 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 100|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103|8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 81.
4 per cent Menicipal due 1974 Rs. 81.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES—2nd May sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-5-0; 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 102-15-6.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 18.

3 months Discounts 5 3|16 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 1|4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent Nom.
One Month 4 3|4 per cent.
Three months 4 1|2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Considerable Decline in Tata Steels

RESUMPTION OF GENERAL SELLING

Bombay, April 18.

Further declines in share quotations were again recorded on the Stock Exchange on resumption of general selling. There was considerable decline in Tata Iron Shares on extensive selling by professionals. From the early start there was steady flow of selling orders. Decline in the price of raw cotton and cessation of enquiry for textiles were freely talked which influenced freer offerings and liquidation in Mill Shares. Tata Hydros and Indian Bleaching being controlled by bull manipulation displayed good undertone as bears have no courage to raid these scrips Indian Cements ruled weak. Burmahs were quiet. Trading for June settlement will commence from Saturday the 20th inst.

Apollo Mill Shares changed hands at Rs. 4|8. E. D. Sassoons were placed at As. 9|9. Bharucha Mills were sold at Rs. 8|- Khatau Mill Shares fetched Rs. 73|12 while Nagpur Pref. found buyers at Rs. 490|- Laxmi Cotton changed hands at Rs. 1525|- Indian Cotton Press shares were done at Rs. 211|4 and New Bears at Rs. 797|8. Amritsar Patdi Rails were sold at Rs. 119|- while a few Gujarat Railways Shares were done at Rs. 81|- Upper Sindh Lights were realized at Rs. 85|- India Bank Shares eased off to Rs. 102|8 while Imperials were stationary at Rs. 1407|8 and new issues at Rs. 348|12. Union Bank Shares were done at Rs. 3|10|6 and Centrals changed hands at Rs. 21|6. Andhra Ordinary were sold at Rs. 567|8. Power Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 460|- and Preference were done at Rs. 967|8. Tram Pref. were steady at Rs. 65|8. Hydros-Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 110|2. Gwalor Cements were done at Rs. 99|- New India Ince shares changed hands at Rs. 20|8 and Jupitars were done at Rs. 10|- Scindia Shares after opening at Rs. 10|13, declined to Rs. 10|8. Tata Steel Second Pref. declined to Rs. 74|8. Bombay Telephones were quiet at Rs. 54|8 and Debentures were called at Rs. 56|8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT GLANCE.

Bombay, April 18.

Bombay Dyeing 810, 9, 6, 5, 7.
Century 357, 56, 51, 53.
Colaba 121, 20.
Crescent 125.
Fazul 738, 37, 35, 31, 33, 35.
Indore 187.
Madhowji 37.
Nagpur 481, 80.
New Great 216, 13, 8.
Pearl 451, 49 46, 45, 47.
Simplex 61, 55, 56.
Swadeshi 433,30.
Burma 788, 87.
Hydro 1135, 36, 38, 36.
Tram 145, 44-6.
Deff. 213, 11, 8, 5, 4, 6, 5.
Ord. 60-8, 59, 58-12, 8, 12, 10.
Bundi 19-4, 19.
Indian 306, 5, 4, 300, 299, 301.
Katni Ord. 210, 5.
Alcock 278, 76, 72, 70.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, April 18.

Ahmedabad Advance (100 331/4
Apollo 60 nil 4/8
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152/8
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 807/8
Bombay Industrial (20) 4
Bradbury (250) Nil 145
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y xd. 353/12
Central India 100f 480
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mill 100 120
Crescent 100 9f 123
Currimbhoy 250 nil 140/
David 250 nil 222/8
Dawn 250 10y 507/8
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. nil 0/9/6
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 186/4
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 7
Fazulbhoy 250 735
Finlay 100 10y 87/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 126/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100 10f 240
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 387/8
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 70 nil 12/12
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 73/12
Kohinoor 10/13/0/0 184/6
Laxmi Cotton 250 15 1520
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 37/8
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1100
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 82/8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 208/12
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50
Pearl 210 19f 447/8
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 341/4
Premier 10 nil 5/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8 63/12
Sholyapur 1000 10f 5550
Simplex 250 nil 56/4
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 10f 430
Swan Mills 25 nil 85
Tata Mills 25 nil 41
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 2250
Western India Spinning 1,000 0/ 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 102/8
Baroda 500 0/8 78
Central 250 21/6
Eastern £5 xd. 87/8
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1407/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 348/12
Union 5/11 3/11/
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0154f 1
Central India Mining 7
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 99
Indian Cement 220 nil 301/4
New India Assurance 5 1y 20/8
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 205
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11/12
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 155
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19/4
United Cement 100 6y 85

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 772/8
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120/8
Central Provinces 96/8
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 82/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley 2 d. 662/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127/ xd.
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 527/8
Bombay Tramway Ord. 59/2
Tata Hyro Electric 1000 10f x d 1136/4
Tata Power 70,000 nil 460
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/1
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 800
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1975
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/4 10
New India Assurance 5y 20/8
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 1950
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Attock Oil 1 nil 30
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12 by 223/12
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24/4
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 787/8
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8, 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197/8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 180
Port Canning, 1,000 45 632/8
Scindia Steam 10/8
Tata Construction 30 4y 51/12
Tata Iron (Def.) 205
Tata Iron Ord. 58/10

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7-8 F. T. 100 4/13
British Burma Petroleum 81 4/13/6

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

Now for a good night's rest

There's nothing that will ensure a restful night more certainly than a glass of HORLICK'S. Nourishing, light, and delicious in flavour, HORLICK'S is a perfect food for the weary, imparts vigour and builds bone, brain, and muscle.

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

Masked beauty

Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT IN INDIA

Result of Unnatural Ratio

—:o:—

SETH SHOWKATRAI'S WARNING

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Seth Showkatrai Verhomal, the retiring Vice-President of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held at the Association Hall, on Sunday, the 14th April:—

Apart from lack of facilities so essential to industrial development we have the great injustice of the 18d. ratio acting adversely to the interests of India. All the raw produce of the Punjab and Sind, N. W. Frontier and Baluchistan, the entire area of which Karachi is the port, must sell 12-1|2 per cent. cheaper because the rupee price in the London buying market automatically falls by a higher ratio. Similarly the manufactured products from England and outside have an artificially lower price because of the appreciation of the rupee in London currency. That enables foreign manufacturers to compete successfully because the higher ratio gives them practically a protection of 12-1|2 per cent.

This ratio is, therefore, responsible for the great slump into which the Indian mill industry of Bombay and so many smaller industries of the country have fallen. Apart from that, because of the ratio, even the raw produce of other countries finds a favourable market in India, in competition with our own. This year we have witnessed the abnormal phenomenon of Australian wheat being imported into India in lakhs of tons for Indian consumption. If India is to import even raw products for home consumption, it is hard to imagine a bright prospect for trade and industry in future. I trust the Assembly and the Government may yet be able to right this wrong done to India and Indian trade.

SALE OF BARRAGg LANDS.

A very ticklish problem in connection with the Barrage is the sale of lands. The Government of Bombay recently defined their policy to a certain extent but they have not yet committed themselves definitely. I earnestly wish that in this matter at least they consulted the local vested interests, the sons of the soil who feel that they have the first claim.

I feel justified in appealing to Government to adopt a policy with regard to sale of land at a fair price which may give the first chance to the Sindhis and allow easy payments spread over a number of years. From this point of view I feel that open auctions of land merely with a view to get the maximum with important Indian cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and other places. It is upto us to use this new means of communication in developing commerce and trade. The introduction of the aerial mail gives a decided advantage to Karachi over all other Indian ports. I hope Indian enterprise will be encouraged in the direction.

INDIAN BANKING ENQUIRY.

The announcement of Government regarding an enquiry into the reorganisation of Indian banking would welcome in commercial circles throughout India. There is no doubt that banking facilities are in a primitive stage in most of the places and even in big commercial centrers they are absolutely inadequate for developing the commerce and industry of the Country. Finance is the pivot of every commercial and industrial organisation in the modern world, and there has hardly been any systematic attempt at organising or improving Indian banking. Let us hope the personnel of the Enquiry Committee would be such as to satisfy Indian Commercial opinion and that the Committee would thoroughly investigate the problem and make valuable recommendations.

price would be detrimental to the interests of Sind. The question is very important and I hope no final decision on this important question affecting Sind and the Sindhis will be taken by the Government without consulting us in the matter.

In this connection may I give a word of advice to young men of Sind to take to agriculture? The learned professions and the middlemen's places are getting overcrowded everywhere. Will our young men turn to agriculture which is India's natural and national industry?

INDIAN AIR MAIL.

On Saturday the 6th instant we had the first Air mail direct from Europe. That is an event of great importance for all India. It open up not only a direct Mail service between Karachi and Europe but a quicker service between India, England, Egypt, Iraq and Persia. Within a very short time with night flying in vogue, the time of the mail is bound to be reduced from one week to about half. The Air Mail is thus giving Karchi an advantage in communication with England and the western world generally. There is no doubt that this will be followed by aerial mails in India herself connecting Karachi

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

FEBRUARY 1929

The supplement to the Indian "Trade Journal" issued on the 11th instant states that during the month of February, 1929, 81 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 3,59 lakhs, as against 37 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 5.46 lakhs in the peceding month, and 54 companes with Rs. 82 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 34 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 60 lakhs. Bombay for 9 companies with Rs. 88 lakhs, and Burma for 4 companies with Rs. 1.34 lakhs. The largest floatation in February was the Burma Securities Co., Burma with an authorised capital of Rs. 75 lakhs.

Nine companies limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 44 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became d funct during the month of February, 1929.

Four companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 13 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st February, 1929, were finally dissolved during the month.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1.95 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of February, 1929.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

Bombay, April 17.

The weekly Bullion Report issued to-day by Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee states that the Silver market shows little change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. During the greater part of the week, the market has been quiet and dul within narrow fluctuations. In the middle of the week prirces slightly advanced on bears covering sales and on buying by option-dealers owing to improved Shanghai Exchange, but lacd eased at the close on Commission Houses, Bazar operators and the Calcutta operator selling on easier Foreign advices. The ready stock on hand approximately remains about 3,000 bars while the daily off-take is reduced and stands at about 100 bars. Foreign Banks showed very little interest in the market. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59 for the first settlement on the 11th instant and the lowest Rs. 58/10 on the 16th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-6. T. T. Shanghai on London remains the same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 2-6 7/16 on the 11th instant and the lowest 2-6 5/16 on the 16th instant.

The London price is 0 1/16 lower. The market was quiet and steady with India and China operating both ways on a moderate scale. America generally remained inactive. The New York price is 55 5/8 cents, i.e. 0 1/1 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 56 1/8 cents on the 11th instant and the lowest 55 5/8 cents on the 15th instant.

The prices for Gold have further declined this week owing to fresh arrivals and poor upcountry demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-9 for ready Rs. 21-6-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-9 for the second settlement. London price having declined to £1-4-10 1/4 on the 9th instant, closes at £1-4-11 1/2.

In absence of any large speculative element in the local as well as in Foreign markets, the movement in Silver prices continues to remain small and for the present it seems that purchases made here about Rs. 58/8 and under for the distant settlement will show profits.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKET

LARGE SURPLUS

It is undestood that the decline in wheat prices in America is due to the President's message and rains in Canada. Private cables suggest constructive position now. It is also reported that the decline was influenced by large surpus of old crop Khansas (U.S.A.) Good weather for the crop.

MESSR3. CHRYSTAL & CO. ON COTTON

Bombay, April 18.

Favourable weather has been the cause of the easiness while trade reports have been rather less favourable. Bulls have therefore had little or no encouragement, and as the market slowly decline there is a good deal of long liquidation by disappointed holders. There is no doubt that technically the market is in a healthy condition, and also statistically the market is essentially sound, but as long as the weather continues to favour the crop and as long as acreage is an unknown quantity it requires rather more courage to go long than is possessed by speculators who have already recently suffered several disappointments.

One of our Liverpool friends cabled last night "Spinners out of the market, local operators bearish, but we do not think well of following decline".

The March American Mill consumption figures were very large, the figure being 633,000 giving a consumption of nearly 27,000 bales per working day, a figure which has rarely been exceeded, and which compares with daily figures for last March of 23,800.

All we can say about American cotton at present is that it depends entirely on weather and this at present is very favourable. Any change for the worse would immediately cause a very quick recovery.

Indian cotton has to a large extent followed Americans but during the earlier part of the week, there was more strength in Broach contracts owing to the fact that for a few days there were buyers of the actual cotton. Since then however demand has been dull and there is little strength evident as exporters are looking on. We can only repeat our advice to holders of stocks to take every opportunity to get rid of their cotton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928/29
Receipts to date 17/4/29	8795000
,, Yesterday do.	8000
Exports to date do.	7069000
Stock at Ports 12/4/29	1549000
,, Interior Towns do.	679000
,, Liverpool 12/4/29	1077000
Visible Supply 12/4/29	4177000
Quantity in Sight do.	14456000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Wheat	4,408 cwts.
Linseed	3,728
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	2,207
Gingellyseeds	448
Poppyseeds	203
Groundnuts	4,552
Castorseeds	964
Rice	7,329
Myraboliams	2,643
Cotttonseeds	5,751
Mowraseeds	3
Gram	2,305
Joowar	5,750
Maize	111
Barley	221
Bajree	90 tons.
Coal	115

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 18.

The market has ruled steadier both in respect of Ready and Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/10/6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/10 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment March Rs. 8/7/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment April Rs. 8/10 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 8/2 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/1/9 per cwt F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/11 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment March Rs. 8/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment April Rs. 8/7 per cwt F.B.H.

Refined Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/7 per cwt.

Shipment March Rs. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H.

Tone:—Steadier.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 18.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 53/4, Highest 55/6/6, Lowest 53/2, Closing 53/3.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 55/9, Highest 55/10/6, Lowest 55/5/6, Closing 55/7.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/9/4-1/2, Highest 4/10/1-1/2, Closing Rs. 4/10/1 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 53/13, Highest Rs. 53/13/6, Lowest 53/11, Closing 53/12.

Drink in Health and Vitality

That's what you do when you use Sanatogen

"I am prepared to guarantee from my own personal experience, that by taking Sanatogen for a short period you will be able to tone up your cells in a way that nothing can surpass."

So writes a distinguished London physician, and he adds:

"What Sanatogen does is to go straight to the core of well-being, the cells, and to build these up into a permanent and solid fabric of Health."

Now apply this statement to yourself! Whatever your condition, Sanatogen will do you good. In no case will it interfere with medical treatment. Ask your doctor!

If you are nervous or convalescent after illness, Sanatogen will restore your nervous system and build up your bodily strength, safely and permanently. In a very short time you will feel stronger, healthier, and —consequently— happier.

Start taking

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Stores.

BEEHIVE BRANDY

No. 1.

This Brandy is undoubtedly the **Highest Quality Brandy** obtainable at the price.

This can be had from all the **Wine Dealers** in Quarts, Flasks or Fancy Decanters.

ASK YOUR MERCHANT

to show you the new

Fancy Decanter.

Karachi Sub-Agents :—

NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Karachi.

Sole Agents :—

HERBERT, SON & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Ward off danger of infection with FORMAMINT

FORMAMINT tablets will cure Sore Throat and, at the same time, protect you against such dangerous infections as Influenza, Measles, Diphtheria, etc. Be specially careful in crowded places where infection is always lurking. A Formamint tablet taken once in a while, will keep you safe from dangerous infectious diseases.

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

SPEED TRIALS TRAGEDY

Khoja Girl Run Over by Ford Car

EUROPEAN ACQUITTED

Magistrate Considers Omission to Try the Brakes No Negligence

:o:

Mr. R. L. Dowley, of the Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd., who stood charged having driven his car in a rash and negligent manner thereby causing the death of Serenbai, a Khoja girl and severe injuries to another woman at the half-mile speed trials held at Worli on November 25 last, was acquitted by Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, on Thursday.

THE PROSECUTION STORY.

The facts of the case were that the accused at the instance of the General Manager entered his Ford Car for the half-mile speed trials drove from North to South along the road reserved for trials. While returning from the North end of the track, he did not stop the car and instead of going through he exit specially provided for the purpose he ran through a canvass screen which was placed across the road and carried part of it in his car. One Mirza Mahomed, a taxi-driver was standing in the centre of the road on the south side of the screen about 25 yards from it with his wife, daughter and daughter-in-law, when the car suddenly came from behind the screen at a great speed, knocked down the last two ladies and stopped at a distance of 40 feet from where he second lady was thrown down. Both the ladies were picked up by the Parsi Ambulance and removed to the Hospital. One of them died on the way.

BRAKES FAIL.

It was contended on behalf of the accused that he applied the brakes when he was about 900 feet from the screen, but that they had failed to respond. He did not swerve the car to go through the exit as there were cars and people moving about near the exit and it would have been disastrous to go in that direction. He, therefore, elected to take the lesser risk of running through the screen without knowing that there were people in the centre of the road beyond the screen.

The prosecution suggested that the accused was so much engrossed in driving the car at a terrific speed that he did not notice the screen till he was close to the site. Further he was negligent in not applying the brakes and lost all control of the car when it collided at an excessive speed.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate said that the prosecution suggestion was not borne by the evidence while the defence case was substantiated by several witnesses. Mr. Heggie and Major Vyner had deposed that though the brakes were applied they did not act and that the car was driven at a speed of 25 to 30 miles an hour. As regards the fact that the accused did not drive through the exit, His Worship observed that he took the wiser course of going through the canvas barrier and was justified in doing so as otherwise he would have caused greater harm to life and property. He held that the accident was due to the oil getting into the brake drums unknown to the accused and making the brakes ineffective for the day. The accused's omission to try the brakes while running the car along the road and on the track did not amount to culpable negligence.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—A chain of events, beginning with the calling for tenders for the transport of Air-mails between Karachi-Delhi and Calcutta, followed by the acceptance of the recommendations of the Standing Finance Committee by the Government of India, to secure for the Government 75 per cent. of voting rights by subscribing in the share capital of any company floated for this purpose and creating a complete Government control of such concern, it is yet to be proved whether such a company will actually fulfil the conditions and not be, as seems possible, mere shadows of overseas concerns: and again recent speeches in Bombay at Flying-Club (at home), leaves one mystified both as to the anomalous position thus created, and to the whole future of Civil Aviation in India.

Time and again we have had it pointed out to us that India, the future centre of world air traffic admittedly a most suitable and ideal country for aviation, is the most backward to-day, and while on the one hand it would seem that the Government is prepared to welcome Civil Aviation as a "pastime for leisured classes," wheels within wheels come into operation as soon as Aviation on a "commercial" basis is put forward.

At the moment I have before me a prospectus of an Indian Aviation Company (The Eastern Airways Ltd) floated in Bombay, whose Board of Directors consists of successful businessmen of established reputation, well known throughout India, the majority of whom, have in fact, been honoured by the Imperial Government. The names of these gentlemen ought to, in the ordinary course, be sufficient guarantee to the Government, and to the public as to their ability to carry through their undertakings in full, yet as soon as an opportunity to employ such Company arises, the whole position becomes hedged in with restrictions that no sane businessman would countenance for a single moment. It is difficult to follow the policy (if any) of Government in this connection, and as no reason for the full control by Government has been ascribed, one is forced to try to find reasons, and in consequence to trace the past and attempt to forecast the future of aviation in India.

It is now nearly twenty years since Blerict first crossed the English Channel, and during these twenty years the aeroplanes has proved itself to be not only one of the most formidable engines of War, but the quickest and according to statistics the safest means of passenger transport. Yet, we are nowhere near to perfection and there are many to-day, who declare that twenty years hence will see the plane as common as the push bike is now.

Why?. And for what reason should Government insist on holding 75 per cent of the share capital of a concern formed for this purpose, and what capitalist is likely to put any money into a concern in which he will have no voice, or in the full knowledge that any vote against the Government will be useless? Hitherto the Foreign Mails have been entrusted to British railways, to foreign railways, to private shipping companies, and in certain parts of India, to Indian transport contractors. Why should not the proposed Air-mail be on the same basis, in fact, why should not it be given to Indian enterprise as an inducement for the purpose of fostering Civil Aviation in India? More so when it is well known that international flying rights are pretty well established throughout the world.

Flying Clubs may prosper, but unless commercial aviation be helped and encouraged by Government it is absolutely absurd to talk about "Air-mindedness".—Your etc.,

N. P. I.

MILL-OWNERS AND IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

The Hon'ble Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji has been returned unopposed as the representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association on the Bombay Improvements Committee.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

FRIDAY, April 18.

Dr. Besant's lecture at People's Jinnah Hall, 6.30 p.m. when Mr. J. M. Mehta to preside.

Arrival of the s.s. Viceroy of India with the English mails of April 4.

Big Boxing Tournament, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 20.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with the English mail sails at 1 p.m.

Boxing Tournament, B. E. S. High School, Byculla, 9 p.m.

MONDAY, April 22.

Intermediate Examination in Commerce and B. Com. Examination results, University Hall 2 p.m.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

Tenders for sterling received on Thursday, the 18th April 1929 were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 24th April 1929 on usual conditions.

DR. BESANT'S LECTURE ON NEHRU REPORT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a lecture on Nehru Report at the People's Jinnah Hall, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Council Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Congress House.

THREE ARTS' CIRCLE.

The Three Arts' Circle will be "At Home" to Mr. Meyer Nissim, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 5-30 p.m. at "Aiwane-Rafaat". A musical programme has been arranged.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has appointed Miss M. K. Davis, B.A., to be a member of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, vice Mr. H. J. Bhabha, resigned.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The next weekly meeting of the Standing Committee will be held here on Wednesday next, April 24, at 2-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) instead of at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) on that day as usual.

KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the last annual general meeting of the Association held on the 14th instant, Lala Jaswantrai Churumani, M.A., was unanimously elected President of the Association.

P AND T. RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Association will be held to-day (Friday), at the Municipal Hall, Bombay, at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Sonnenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Saturday, the 20th inst.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 24th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Bengal Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th May.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan-Macfadyan" arrived at London on the evening of the 16th instant.

"CURSE AND PESTS OF SOCIETY"

2 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR ENTICING MARRIED GIRL

Two year's hard labour was the sentence passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday, against Jamnabai Laxmidas, a Hindu, brothel keeper (35) and Ahmed Gaga, a middle aged, Mahomedan, who were found guilty of enticing away a married woman for immoral purposes. His Worship thought that a deterrent sentnce was necessary and observed: "People like the accused are a curse and pests of society. They are parasites and batten on inequity and are the cause of ruining hundreds of young girls who but for their promptings would never leave their homes."

PROSECUTION STORY.

The story of Rangoobai, the victim of the evil machinations of the accused, is, according to the prosecution, as follows. Rangoo was born in Poona, her father being employed in a horse battery stationed at Kirkee. She was married to one Sakharam five or six years ago. She was then a minor. From Kirkee they came to Bombay and lived at Borivli. According to the girl both her husband and her mother-in-law used to ill-treat her. One day, she said, she was beaten till she bled from the mouth and was prevented from committing suicide by the wife of a neighbour named Bhayya. This neighbour happened to be the uncle of the second accused.

"PAN" WHICH MADE HER "MAD".

On another occasion when Rangoo had a hiding from her husband, it is alleged the wife of Bhayya came to her and offered her "pan" upon eating which she felt like a "mad person". The same evening (October last) the second accused came to her and asked her if she was ready to start. She said yes. Both walked upto the Kandivli station and from there went to Dadar. They spent a night in a shop and in the morning she was taken to the brothel of the first accused at Vithalwadi and made to lead an immoral life.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

Five days later, however, Sub-Inspector, Mahomed Khan rescued the girl and placed both the accused under arrest.

Both the accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and said that Rangoo of her own free will had joined the brothel.

Owing to the conflicting evidence regarding the age of the girl His Worship acquitted the accused on the charge of having enticed a "minor girl" but found the accused guilty of enticing away a married girl. It was not disputed that Rangoo was the lawfully married wife of Sakharam and His Worship refused to believe that the girl came to the brothel of her own accord. Upon evidence he was satisfied that Rangoo was enticed and accordingly sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

SOUTH INDIAN UNION

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir, Many members of the South Indian Union will be surprised to hear that a Badminton Tournament is now being conducted by the Executive of the Union. None will dispute the necessity and importance of such healthy activities) but I believe that the members of the Union should have at least been informed that such a thing was being done in the name of the Union. It was not a difficult job for the Executive to send a circular letter to the members, and if this was not possible, to publish the fact in the Press. The Executive of the Union owe an explanation to the members of the Union,—yours etc.,

Bombay, April 17.

A MEMBER.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

:o:

(By RAMBLER).

I had the greatest difficulty the other day, in preventing my one and only love, the old woman of Bori Bunder from falling off her old arm-chair for sheer excitement. It was the naughty budget of Winston that almost did the fatal trick. Whatever infamous conclusions, 'Native' politicians and other such contemptible creatures drew from it, the only person who discovered the deep spiritual significance of it was my lady-love. Her own words will bear ample testimony to the claim I have made for her.

* * * *

"Dear old England is continuing to drink its tea" she said, in tones of never-to-be-forgotten pathos that travelled right through my funny-bone "proof positive that she is the same old England despite all the wrongs of time and the uncertainties of the weather. England rules the sea as long as she drinks tea with all its delightful accompaniments, friendly company and conversation, comfortable chairs and muffins". Here her voice failed. But it was only for a moment. In an instant she had recovered her English self-possession and with a far-off look in her eyes, with deliberation and dignity, delivered herself of the ever-memorable words, "above all, muffins".

* * * *

Englishmen have many "tenacious traditions", according to a Bombay daily, far-famed for its wisdom. Well, what of that? So have our dear friends, the Anglo-Indians. A number of them are quite as tenacious as John Bull's.

* * * *

One of these beautiful traditions is the delightful little pastime of maligning the country whose salt they have eaten. Modesty is another. It is invigorating, therefore, especially in these hot days, when we need something to buck us up, to learn that Sir Basil Blackett is living up to these traditions like the hundred per cent Anglo-Indian that he is.

* * * *

Speaking at a dinner at the New Zealand Association he said, that a year ago they were throwing despatch-cases on his head in India. Mark the plural 'they' and 'cases'—a modest eschewing of singularity. For Sir Basil is a modest man. He is "glad to be away" and if 'Natives' only knew how to be grateful, they should be thanking Sir Basil for this small mercy, even if it is too much to expect them to be grateful for the dispensation of his crowning mercy—the 1s.-6d. ratio.

THE HAJI INQUIRY COMMITTEE

PERSONNEL AND PROGRAMME

The first meeting of the Haj Inquiry Committee was held at the Secretariat on Thursday, Mr. H. S. Clayton presiding.

PERSONNAL.

The Committee is composed of the following members. (1) Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla, Haji Kasim, (2) Seth H. B. Haroon, (3) Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer, (4) Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, (5) Mr. H. P. Ibrahim, (6) Haji Chowdhri Mahomed Ismail Khan, (7) Maulvi Mahomed Shafi Daudi, (8) Maulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur, (9) Khan Bahadur Rajan Baksh Sheik and (10) Khan Bahadur M. I. Hak (Secretary.)

COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME.

The Committee drafted its programme of work in Bombay which included the inspection of Musafarkhanas, the arrangements for the disinfection of pilgrims their embarkation and other details.

It was decided that the Committee should see for themselves the arrangements for the embarkation of pilgrims and their baggage on board the two ships which are sailing to Karachi on April 22nd and April 25.

If accommodation was available some of the members of the Committee would proceed to Karachi along with the pilgrims to obtain first-hand experience of the conditions prevailing in the ships.

The Committee will stay in Bombay till April 26.

THE WEATHER

POONA, April 18.

A low pressure area which exists in the morning over the East United Provinces and East Central India has caused local rain in Kumaon Hills and Bihar.

Scattered falls have also occurred in Central Deccan and Madras Presidency.

The chief amounts of rainfall are.—Dinajpur one and a half inches; Purnea, and Darbhanga a half; Chenrapunji, Darjeeling, Mussoorie and Chakrata a quarter; Cochin and Trivandrum one; Kodaikanal a half; and Cocanada, Gulbarga, Hyderabad, and Bijapur a quarter.

Forecast.—Extension of rain with thunderstorms into Chota Nagpur, Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

BOMBAY RIOTS INQUIRY COMMITTEE

:o:

Announcement of the Personnel

The Riot Enquiry Committee which Government announced, in the Legislative Council on March 7th last, would be appointed in connexion with the disturbances in Bombay last February, has now been constituted as follows:—

P. E. Percival Esquire C.I.E., I.C.S., as Chairman, Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan Esquire and Krishnalal M. Jhaveri Esquire as Members and E. W. Trotman Esquire I.C.S., as Secretary.

The terms of reference to the Committee are:—

"To enquire into the recent disturbances in Bombay, their causes and origins, the course which they took and the measures adopted by Government to suppress them, and to make recommendations".

With reference to the above announcement the public are informed that all persons who wish to give evidence before the Committee should send in their names to the Secretary, at the Secretariat, together with a brief statement of the facts to which they can depose. Those persons who wish to send in a written statement only may forward it to the Secretary.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT

MILL WORKER DIES OF STAB WOUNDS

Another murderous assault was made on a mill operative who was attending the Spring Mill situated at Naigaum, on Wednesday evening on Clarke Road.

It appears that Janardhan Khondiba (33) a mill worker was standing on the foot path on Clarke Road, when about 20 men fell upon him and assaulted him with stones and knife. It is alleged that, from among the assailants, one Chotta Usman stabbed him on the chest. A hue and cry was raised and the police arrived on the scene and arrested Chotta Usman and one Kishan and mine others and removtd the injured worker to the J. J. Hospital.

As his condition was precauous his dying deposition was recovered by Mr. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate.

The cause of the assault is alleged to be sectional enmity which, it is said, had been in existence for some time past among the workers. It is also alleged that since the strike in the Wadia group of mills the injured man used to attend as substitute in the Spring mill belonging to the same group. He was, it is reported, warned by the alleged assailants not to attend the mill, but he did not pay any attention to this warning so it is alleged he was assaulted by the Hydrabadi gang, some of them are strikers of the Spring mill.

The injured men has identified Chotta Usman and Kishan as their assailants before the Magistrate.

Police are instituting inquiries in the matter.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 18/4/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.869 inches (.023 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.031

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.8 degrees (3.0 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (2.8 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 99 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 5.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

New York, April 18.

Previous Closing Rate	20.30
To-day's Opening Rate	20.24
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	20.22
Difference	—.08

Broach Expectations Rs. 361-0-0

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 18.

Previous Closing Rate	10.47
To-day's Opening Rate	10.41
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.42
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 18.

Silver Ready	25 13 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 13 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 18.

1st Settlement	58 11 0
2nd Settlement	58 14 0
3rd Settlement	59 0 0

INDIAN MUSIC AT THE OPERA HOUSE

POPULAR CONCERTS

Music is breaking down the barriers. Men and women, from all grades of eminence and intelligence, who listened to the varied programme of songs and of "Jalatarunga" presented at the Opera House on Wednesday by Mrs. Hirabai, Principal of the Nutan Sangit Vidyalaya, Poona, and her colleagues Kamalabai and Saraswatibai and Master Datoo were an encouraging evidence. Three "Padas," a "Gazal," a "Thumri" Ragas "Bhoopa" "Adanna" and "Bhairvi" and the "Sohinni" on the "Taranga" completed nearly twelve items of interest in the programme. The "Padas" the "Gazal" and the "Thumri" were of an obviously popular appeal. The "Thoomri" particularly, was vigorously applauded. On a higher level were the "Bhoopa" "Adanna" and the "Bhairvi." The musician from Poona and her colleagues obtained for their traditional proficiency appreciable recognition from the audience. Perhaps, a lesser number of the "Padas" and a less conspicuous twang, noticeable in some of the songs and reminiscent of the grind usual in the gramophone, would, when the Poona musicians next visit the city secure for them further popularity and response. Their visits should be frequent.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

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3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & CO. Khatau Bldg., Marine St., Fort

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1929

A Mischievous Report.

—:o:—

Nationalist opinion in India seems to be unanimous in condemning the Butler Committee's Report as a thoroughly mischievous one. Dr. Sapru brings out prominently its striking feature when he says that "it creates a division between British India and Indian India, all the more injurious because it almost threatens to be permanent." In this respect the Report justifies all the fears entertained by the Nehru Committee about the Butler Committee and the interests behind the latter. The "Leader" is more explicit when it says that the Report is but the shadow of the Simon Commission's report which is expected to be its counterpart. The "Pioneer" describes the Report as a "masterpiece of evasion". There are, no doubt, some evasive portions even in the summary of the document. But so far as the All-India issue is concerned, the Butler Committee is fairly plain-spoken, as when it says that "the Paramountcy must remain paramount" or that "the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes should not be transferred without their agreement to a new Government in British India responsible to an Indian Legislature". This may be bad history and worse statesmanship, but there is no evasion here. We shall not attempt to discuss at length the Committee's interpretation of the treaties, sanads, etc., and the relations between the Crown and the States till we have the text of the Committee's Report. One thing, however, may be specially noted here. The Committee has itself noted that the tenor of the treaties has changed with time. Time has not yet lost its potency of changing everything. If so, Paramountcy must remain paramount only till it ceases to be Paramountcy.

Another question may also be considered here. Will the Princes be really benefited by the Committee's recommendations? Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer has good reason to fear that the Committee's proposals will only tend to strengthen the unseen power of the bureaucracy behind the shadow of the Viceroy. It should be a poor consolation to the Princes that the bureaucracy might be white rather than brown. We share Sir. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer's hope that the Princes will now realise that any progress in any direction can only be achieved by co-operation with the people of their own States and representatives of British India. Mr. P. L. Chudgar, a member of the Indian States People's Delegation, now in London, is reported to have expressed the opinion that the Butler Committee's suggestion of an agreement between the Princes and British India provides ample scope to enable the Princes, their subjects and British Indian leaders to reach a friendly agreement which would ultimately result in the improvement of the position of the States. Patriotic and spirited Princes will not find it hard to choose between the perpetuation of their present plight and their position as constitutional monarchs in their States in federation with their compatriots in the United States of India.

The Riot Committee.

—:o:—

It is more than a month since the Bombay Legislative Council passed a resolution demanding the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into the recent riots in the City. The personnel of the Committee was announced, but first Sir Amberson Marten, then Sir Ibrahim and Sir Chunilal Mehta declined to serve on the Committee. A new personnel had, therefore, to be selected and an unconscionably long time has been spent in the effort. Messrs. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and Krishnalal M. Jhaveri replace Sir Ibrahim and Sir Chunilal respectively, and the selection must, in the circumstances, be pronounced to be as satisfactory as could be secured. Mr. Mirza is the present Vice-Chancellor of the University and Mr. Jhaveri has won distinction as the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. Mr. Percival, who presides, is the Judicial Commissioner in Sind. The Committee thus contains an official Chairman and one retired official and one non-official. Apart from enquiring into the causes of the riots and course they took, the most important function of the Committee will be to pass judgment on the measures adopted by the Government to suppress them. How far this essential function will be fulfilled by the Committee remains to be seen. Meanwhile, much valuable time has been lost owing to the delay in the appointment of the Committee and, with the time, much valuable evidence. Bombay has, fortunately, recovered, from the temporary insanity that was witnessed during the riots, with a rapidity that has astonished the country. We trust the witnesses who will appear before the Committee and its members will see that, while every effort is made to disvover the truth about the riots, nothing is needlessly said or done that will mar the atmosphere of intercommunal amity and harmony that has been the pride of Bombay.

Sensible Proposals.

—:o:—

It will be recalled that when M. Litvinoff, the Soviet representative at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, first outlined before that body a detailed plan of progressive and effective reduction in armaments, he was laughed at by the "experts" assembled at the Conference table. But he could not be laughed out of court. With admirable persistence he has repeated his proposals, and the proceedings of this year's Conference indicate that the "experts" sent by the Imperialist Powers find it necessary now to examine the Soviet plan. M. Litvinoff proposes the abolition of bombing aeroplanes, and dirigibles and the manufacture and use of chemical instruments of warfare. The Turkish plan suggests that all disarmament should proceed on "the basis of equality with other schemes". These are sensible proposals but it is significant that the representatives of Powers with Empires whose "welfare and integrity" it is their self-imposed duty to protect are very critical of these proposals. Japan, France and, of course, Britain, are ready to find flaws in them while vanquished Germany urges that the Geneva Committee "should take into account the useful Russian suggestions." What a relief it will be to the Indian tax-payer if the British Government, ashamed of playing the role of being the obstructor-in-chief to all schemes of genuine disarmament, were for once ready to curtail expenditure on the instruments of war, expenditure to which helpless India contributes a crushingly large share.

Another Bardoli?

—:o:—

According to an Associated Press message the Daskroi Taluka Congress Committee in the Ahmedabad District has planned a campaign of Satyagraha on the lines of the Bardoli campaign. The Committee is reported to have issued orders for closing the doors on the arrival of Revenue Officers for attachment, such arrival being intimated in each village by beat of drum. The definite nature of the instructions given to the people leads one to fear a grave impending situation. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan is understood to have wired to the Revenue Member that local officers have been applying coercive measures of forfeiture without notice. The public would be relieved to read a full statement of the facts of the case both from Mr. Swaminarayan and the Government.

Four Versus Fifty.

—:o:—

An illuminating discussion took place at the rooms of the East Indian Association, London, on Monday when Sir T. Carey-Evans read a paper on "Health Progress in India". Those who took part in the debate said, some of them, the usual things, but a few had the courage to bring out the root difficulties that stand in the way of India's coming up level with the European nations and America in public health. We are in cordial agreement with Sir Leslie Wilson that steps should be taken to train Indian midwives, but we are bound to look upon with suspicion at Dr. Cheaser's observation that what is essential is an increase in the number of women health visitors. If the speaker had asserted that they should be Indian women health visitors, no exception could be taken to the suggestion but our bitter experience in this country is that the task of improving Indian health conditions in regard to problems of infant welfare and maternity troubles is being relegated, to an increasing extent, to imported feminine experts from Great Britain. It is high time an indigenous agency was allowed to occupy this field exclusively. But the root trouble is that of finance. Other countries enjoying the blessing of self-government spend large sums on the promotion of public health. India's Trustees, as Mr. Mullick pointed out, spend fifty per cent of the Indian tax-payers' money on "defence" while only four per cent is allotted for public health. And what can one do with this ridiculously meagre sum? But, of course, British Imperialism needs a colossal sum out of Indian revenues for the ostensible purpose of "defending" India.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY,

CLOSE UP THE RANKS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—This observer of things Indian from the other side of the world is perfectly willing for India to fix the age of consent and marriage at fourteen—or any other age that Indians may consider to be O.K. but let not the words of Dr. S. S. Nehru, I.C.S., as reported in the "Chronicle" of January tenth or thereabouts, be taken as a basis for any action. When he says that in this country, boys and girls from the ages of fifteen to eighteen form companionate alliances—this due to co-education and when he says similar things about Germany and Russia, he is simply out-Mayo-ing Miss Mayo. I have heard of two of such companionate marriages in the past—no more; and just you folks remember that the U. S. A. has undeveloped or over-developed egos besides the normal ones, but we do not expect these facts to be brought forth for generalization. Miss Mayo has set the example here, and so—let us not say more about this gentleman's choosing of a special case to bolster up a private opinion of his own.

But, this much can be said,—namely, that at this particular stage of the game, of India's getting self-determinism from the hands of a foreign nation that is going down hill so fast that even folks "in the sticks" know all about it—at such a time, I say, Indians may well hang together in everything, even in voting resolutions looking toward a common-sense, upto-date feeling toward this question of marriage. Perhaps the general run of your people do not know that the war dealt a blow to England! Well, it did. The British know it; and we know it; and they know that we know they know it. To put it in words of one syllable, India has not got to deal, in the future, with the England that they dealt with in the opening years of Gandhi's revolution, "native uprising", as the British called it. In the first place England admits the "revolution", to-day. In the second place—as I have said—she admits her "deterioration" (in her heart, at least) and "her powerlessness in the face of coming catastrophe." I heard a man say this, in the subway, the other day. He talked fine and he said, why not? With a terrible and growing unemployment situation on their hands (he said), with their financial leadership passed

Continued on Page 9).

Notes of the Day.

Unwise Policy.

A message from Tokyo states that the Tanaka Cabinet has ultimately decided in favour of postponement of the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung. This decision is bound to cause deep resentment in China, particularly after the recent announcement from Nanking that weeks of difficult negotiations had at last resulted in a Sino-Japanese understanding honourable to both sides in regard to the question of occupation of Chinese territory by foreign troops, a matter which is naturally a sore point with Nationalist China.

Breaking Faith.

On the pretext that internecine fighting continues in Central China, the Japanese Government now goes back upon the precious understanding and is ready to continue the irritating and insulting policy of offending Chinese susceptibilities. But the Nanking Government has shown itself able to dominate the domestic situation and its recent military successes indicate that its power continues to grow and that its undoubted influence makes for stability. If the Japanese Government does not think better of it and refuses to revise its new decision about Shantung, its unwise policy is sure to add fuel to the boycott agitation in China against Japanese goods.

An "Abnormal Phenomenon".

The unnatural position created by the artificial ratio foisted upon the country by Government was brought out in a striking manner by Seth Showkatrai Virhomal at the annual general meeting of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association. He pointed out that the ratio practically gave a protection of 12-1/2 per cent. not only to manufactured articles imported from abroad but even to foreign raw produce. He said: "This year we have witnessed the abnormal phenomenon of Ausralian wheat being imported into India in lakhs of tons for Indian consumption. If India is to import even raw product for home consumption, it is hard to imagine a bright prospect for trade and industry in future." The extremely slight protection afforded by the Indian tariff has been entirely lost by the premium which the ratio pays to foreign exporters to India at India's expense.

"People's" Lajpat Rai Number.

The "People" has just issued a special Lajpat Rai Number which deserves to be read by every patriotic Indian. The Number contains articles from, among others, Romain Rolland, Francis Hackett, Wilfred Wellock, Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Kalinath Roy and Jessie D. Westbrook and special messages from prominent men and women in India and other countries. Romain Rolland in his brief article says: "I had the honour of meeting Lajpat Rai several times in Europe and of talking with him.....I have often remarked since that I considered him to be equal of our greatest European politicians (Europe has none of such calibre to-day)." The most interesting feature of the Number is the first instalment of the "Story of My Life" written by Lalaji. "The People" proposes to publish this autobiography regularly in weekly instalments.

Hindu Law Reform.

The Secretary of the All-India Hindu Law Research and Reform Association announces that an All-India Conference of the members and sympathisers of the Association will be held at Poona about the last week of May. The main questions proposed to be considered by the Conference are strengthening the organisation of the Association and determining the methods of propaganda. The Secretary will be well advised to publish a bulletin stating the work actually achieved by the Association and similar organisations in various parts of the country. He may also inform the public what specific reforms in Hindu Law have so far been approved by the Association and allied bodies.

A Thought for the Day.

"Man does not wish for anyone to think for him; he wishes to be enabled to think for himself. He demands instructors; but rejects, and will always reject, guardians."

MAZZINI.

THE BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

WANTED TRAVELLING EXHIBITION AND REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL)

The Hon. Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee issued last week, the first of the propaganda leaflets and made an appeal to contribute to the movement in one of the following three ways:—

1. By using genuine Khadi in place of foreign cloth.
2. By making a pecuniary contribution to the movement.
3. By doing sacrificial spinning regularly every day at least for half an hour.

DIFFICULTIES OF CITY DWELLERS.

Sacrificial spinning and pecuniary contribution are out of question for the vast majority of the urban population, as they have neither the surplus time nor surplus money after doing a hard day's work in the hectic life of modern cities. The vast majority of lower middle class people can substitute foreign cloth by the cloth manufactured in Indian mills or hand-looms as they have to dress in accordance with the competitive standard of their trade or profession, though Khaddar has become an external symbol of Congress patriotism and the willingness of the individual to sympathise with the poverty of the masses. The very fact of its being a voting Congress uniform keeps many a good patriotic Indian from using it on the body and still they use it in their homes as linen to a limited extent.

THE COLOSSAL DRAIN.

The leaflet arrives at the average income of annas 1|7 per head, but taking a family to consist of a man, a wife and two children, the income must be at least four times the amount, as the wife is busy with household work, and attending to her children and cattle, in the agricultural areas. "India is being drained every year to the extent of about 66 crores of rupees in the shape of foreign cloth and yarn imported into the country. A good proportion of these imports is consumed by the 28 crores and 64 lakhs of India's village population." While India imports cotton yarn to the extent of 5.2 crores lbs. she exports 4 crores lbs. in yarn. On the other hand the Indian mills manufacture 81 crores of lbs. of yarn, 29 crores of which is entirely used by Indian handlooms.

Deducting the yarn, the import of foreign cloth is worth 55 crores of rupees, a good deal of which is used in large towns and cities, while the cheap printed cloth is used by women in villages.

INSTRUCTIVE STATISTICS.

While the total import of cloth in 1927-28 was 195 crores of yards the following was the proportion of unbleached, bleached and coloured cloth in it:—

1927-28: Unbleached 88 crores; Bleached 56 crores; Coloured 51 crores of yards.

Out of the above 88 crores of yards of grey or unbleached cloth, 66 crores comes from Great Britain, while 22 crores from Japan; in coloured cloth, 35 from Great Britain and 10 crores from Japan. The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics remarks in the Review of Trade of India 1927-1928 at page 15 as under:—

"The improvement in the Japanese share of the import trade in grey goods and the corresponding decrease in the United Kingdom's share may be noticed. In the case of the other varieties also the percentage share of Japan showed increase."

JAPANESE TEXTILE IMPORTS.

On the other hand the Indian mill production is also increased to 235 crores of yards and the handlooms to 136 crores. Thus while Indian

Continued on page 8.

JOHN BULL MAKING BEST OF "BAD" BARGAIN!

PREMIER BALDWIN ON TORY PROGRAMME

Development of Colonial Possessions, the Chief Plank

A PROVIDENTIAL TASK!

"World Crying for Britain's Best Men"

—:o:—

LONDON, April 18.

At Drury Lane Theatre which was crowded with representatives of the constituencies throughout the country, Mr. Stanley Baldwin launched the Conservative General Election programme.

LOOK TO COLONIES.

Mr. Baldwin declared that the Conservative policy of modernising home industry and multiplying the overseas markets had caused them to look to the development of the Colonies. He referred to the Colonies, not to the Dominions, because the latter were self-governed. The best contribution we could make to Dominions was to give them the best of our people on the best terms of preference possible. The Conservatives were not quite satisfied with progress of Colonial Empire, particularly vast potentialities of African territories. Something had been done through Palestine and East African loans.

CAPITAL FOR COLONIES.

It was Government's policy to ensure that further capital would be forthcoming in the most convenient form for the Colonies were unable to finance their own development; hence the Government would provide out of Imperial funds such funds as would be required within a substantial maximum to help to pay interest in the initial years on unfruitful schemes which otherwise must be postponed and in other ways help them to mature. The Government proposed to establish an independent Commission to advise the Government on the most profitable use of new resources for developing the Colonies.

Among other points touched by Mr. Baldwin, he said the Government strongly favoured the Washington Labour Agreements provided they were drafted in a language whose meaning was indisputable. He outlined a scheme of slum clearance and better application of maternity benefits under Health Insurance Acts and the appointment of a Committee to enquire into child welfare.

He foreshadowed a legislation giving all children higher education in adequately staffed schools which would be linked up with Universities and Technical Colleges.

"AUTRE TEMPS AUTRE MOEURS."

He emphasised that the pre-war electioneering was not going to win the post-war election because a new spirit was abroad and for the first time the coming Election would see the complete democracy of men and women who must realise their responsibility for progress and well-being of millions of people in Africa and large portion of Asia.

JOHN BULL'S BURDEN.

The world was crying out for the best we can give at home, in India and Africa and it was our first duty to fit people for the task Providence had laid upon them.

CONQUERING UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. Baldwin emphasised his intention to continue process of conquering unemployment without resorting to palliative schemes necessitating large borrowing. He claimed that Britain was recovering her competitive power. Trade was definitely improving and needed settled and stable conditions.

The Premier declared that Safeguarding and Derating policies were most valuable adjuncts to increasing employment. Government would co-operate in modernising whole of railway arrangements. He ruled out agricultural protection, but thatel that defence forces would give certain measure of preference to home-produced meat and flour.

Mr. Baldwin said the Government would provide small sums as required within certain maximum for the Empire development and appoint an independent Commission to advise as to the most profitable expenditure of them to develop the Colonial territories. He declined to promise more than he could perform. The peopels deep sense of responsibility would make them deaf to the appeals to their cupidity on the one hand and credulity on the other.—Reuter.

SINS OF CHILDREN VISIT UPON PARENTS!

Tables Turned in Land of Dollars

CHICAGO, April 18.

George Lux, sixteen year old boy, was killed as a result of motoring after bouts of drinking and dancing.

This is a symptom of parental negligence, consequently 56 parents were arrested and charged with parental neglect

Two parents have been sentenced to imprisonment and 23 fined

The inquest evidence disclosed alarming fact owing to the neglect by parents of their natural duties boys and girls took to consuming large quantities of alcohol and to dancing.—Free Press Beam Service.

FRENCH GUNBOAT FIRED AT,

LONDON, April 17.

Shanghai.—Machine gun fire was opened from the shore below Ichang on the French gunboat "Balny" when it was steaming up the Yangtse. A midshipman and two sailors were slightly injured. "Balny" fired back and proceeded on.—Reuter.

DARING TAXI ROBBERY

Bank Employees Relieved of Rs 3000

CALCUTTA, April 18.

A doing taxi robbery was committed yesterday night when three upcountry men assaulted and robbed two employees of a Marwari banker of Rs. 3,000 in Tarachand Dutt Street in Burra Bazar and fled in a taxi waiting near by Two injured men were removed to the hospital.—Free Press.

TAXI DACOITY ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, April 18.

In connection with last night's taxi decoity, the police made two arrests this morning including the taxi driver and another who is said to be a ex-police constable. The 'darwan' who received serious injuries is still lying in the hosptial He is making satisfactory progress.—Free Press.

SNOWDEN FACES FUSSILADE

—:o:—

Statement on Balfour Note attacked

"SLANG TERM FROM GUTTER"

LABOUR CHANCELLOR JUSTIFIES HIMSELF

LONDON, April 18.

Not since the historic Prayer Book debate has there been such tense and dramatic atmosphere in the House of Commons as at last night's debate following Mr. Snowden's impenitent declaration on the Balfour Note. Member of both the sides of the House assume that the new issu efor determination at the election has been brought into the field of political controversy.

The Conservatives say that the issue is one of the sanctity of international contracts. Labour Members retort that the Government is seeking an election stunt and if Mr. Snowden's declaration is to be used for election purposes, the issue, as far as Labour is concerned will be taxation of the people of Britain for the repayment of the debt incurred by foreign countries.

It is expected that Premier Baldwin will refer to the subject at the Conservative rally to-day when he will outline Government's election programme.

Mr. Runciman declared that the Liberals would not depart from international contracts made by the Government of the day.

MR. MACDONALD'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. MacDonald explained that all that Mr. Snowden had in mind was whether the Balfour Note, when considered as a business position, not as a demonstration of the fatuous sentimentality, was inimical to Britain. They were entitled to consider that Mr. MacDonald reiterated Lord Labour's determination to adopt in generous attitude in the matter of interllied debts as a part of the general settlement of reparations and then proceeded to discuss the budget.

MR. SNOWDEN STICKS TO HIS GUNS.

Mr. Snowden said that he did not apologise for his statement yesterday. He said Labour favoured the principle of an all-round cancellation of debts and reparations. Labour had often been accused of loving every country but its own, but he was sufficient of an Englishman not to be content to see his people bled white for the benefit of more prosperous countries. He added that he, however, did not repudiate the allied debt agreements.

"RASH WORDS."

Sir Austen Chamberlain said no worse day's work had ever been done in any Parliament than by the rash words of Mr. Snowden. He urged Mr. MacDonald to tell the world that whatever Party was in Office in England would keep her word.

"OFFENSIVE SLANG."

Mr. Churchill castigated Mr. Snowden's willingness to make profits out of the terrible transaction (War) and laid stress on Mr. Snowden's accusation that the French were bilkers, which Mr. Churchill condemned as "an offensive slang term taken from the gutter in order to convey hatred and contempt of a nation with which we were most intimate."—Reuter.

SMALL POX IN FRANCE

HAVRE MAYOR'S THREAT

LONDON, April 18.

Paris.—According to "Le Matin" the Mayor of Havre has declared that he will himself apply the health measures to travellers from England in the event of the Government not doing so immediately.

Mrs. Fortesque, passenger from Bombay, who landed at Marseilles from Tuscania has been removed to hospital in Paris with smallpox. Reuter.

COLOUR WAR IN S. AFRICA

—:o:—

Trading Licenses of Indians Held Over

YET SIR K. REDDI CLINGS TO BRIGHT HOPE OF FUTURE

JOHANNESBURG, April 17.

Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi expressed at Kimberley high hopes for the future of India and predicted a time would come when they would be treated as brothers by the South African Whites.

In another meeting he deplored the Assemly bomb outrage and declared India would be last to secede from the British Empire.

The Johannesburg license trouble remains unsettled.

WAR ON INDIAN TRADES.

Two hundred and seventy Indian license certificates are still held over, the Government keeping silent over the matter presumably owing to the nearness of elections.

The Chamber of Commerce and Municipal Council, Klerksdrop, are moving jointly against the Indians. The Municipal Council has already served notices on two Indians restricting alike their residence and trading.

Indian opinion in Durban contradicts that there is any change of heart in South African Government as Mr. Sastri is recently reported to have stated and the leading Indian paper reviews at length the recent anti-Indian activities of South African Political leaders.—Free Press Beam Service.

LEADERS ON WAY TO INDIA

WILL REACH BOMBAY ON APRIL 27

JOHANNESBURG, April 17.

Messrs. Gamay and Patel, Joint Secretaries, Transvaal British Indian Association, who sailed per "Karagola" to discuss South African Indian situation with leaders of public opinion in India will reach Bombay on April 27.—Free Press Beam Service.

LONDON-KARACHI AIR MAIL ROUTE

HITCH IN GRECO-BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, April 18.

Athens.—A hitch has occurred in Sir Sefton Brancker's negotiation with the Minister for Communications. Both have asked thier respective Governments for instructions.—Reuter.

P. & O. DECLARE 5. P. C. DIVIDEND

London April 17.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has declared interim dividend to March 31 on deferred shares of five per cent tax free.—Reuter.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" AIRMEN IN W. AUSTRALIA

LONDON, April 18.

Sydney.—Airmen Kingsford-Smith and his companions landed at Derby in Western Australia in "Southern Cross."—Reuter

STRANDED IN FOG

LONDON, April 18.

The French liner "Paris" which left Havre for New York this morning stranded in a fog off Eddystone Lighthouse.—Reuter.

DEADLOCK IN AUSTRALIAN MINING DISPUTE

LONDON, April 18.

Sydney.—The Conference between mine-owners and miners considering Australian coal situation has reached a deadlock over the miners' suggestion for re-opening of the mines and the future conduct of the industry. The Conference has adjourned "sine die".—Reuter.

SMALL-POX CONTINUES IN LONDON

LONDON, April 18.

Two hundred and eighteen cases of small-pox are being treated in Greater London this morning compared with 202 yesterday morning. No further cases from "Tuscania" have been reported since April 12.—Reuter.

DISARMING WORLD

—:o:—

Soviet Draft at Geneva

ABOLITION OF TANKS AND ARTILLERY

LORD CUSHENDUN AND MR. GIBSON KEEP MUM DURING DISCUSSION

LONDON, April 18.

Geneva.—An acute stage has been reached regarding the question whether the Soviet disarmament proposals should be discussed instead of the Preparatory Disarmament Committee's own draft Convention, adopted in 1927.

M. Litvinoff yesterday argued that security coud be obtained by disarmament and asked for an unequivocal reply whether his draft was acceptable or not.

REDUCTION NOT LIMITATION.

The Chairman, M. London, said that the immense majority of the delegates did not favour the Soviet draft, but M. Litvinoff could submit amendments to the 1927 draft. M. Litvinoff then insisted that vote should be taken on the pivot of the Soviet draft, namely, the principle of reduction and not limitation of armaments, secondly, the principle of proportional reduction, and thirdly, the principle of co-efficients of armed forces. M. Litvinoff declared that if the Committee rejected these proposals, the Soviet draft Convention would fall through.

The Soviet disarmament proposals also provide for the complete—abolition of tanks and heavy artillery, the suppression of aircraft carriers, the gradual replacement of battleships by vessels of 10,000 tons within a period of 13 years and limitation of tonnage and number of submarines.

The Committee, which has been placed in an embarrasing position, adjourned to enable the delegates to consider the extraordinary situation.

The silence of Lord Cushendun and Mr. Gibson has caused surprise.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ROUND UP OF "EXTREMISTS"

300 PERSONS ARRESTED IN JAPAN

LONDON, April 18.

Tokio.—Though the publication of the news is banned locally, it is learned that another round up of extremists was carried out all over the country April 16 and 300 persons were arrested as the outcome of information obtained from the examination of those previously arrested.—Reuter.

LASHES FOR WHITE FARMER

JUDGE REFUSES APPLICATION FOR APPEAL

LONDON, April 17.

Pretoria.—Mr. Justice Soloman has refused the application for the review of the sentence of lashes on Nafte, a South African White Farmer who was charged with mens-laughter. It is understood that a further appeal will now be made to the appellate division at Bloemfontein.—Reuter.

MEERUT PRISONERS REMANDED AGAIN

Mr. Jhabwalla's Application For Bail Refused

HIS "WAR" SERVICES RECALLED

Says He Joined Workers and Peasants Party Without Knowing Its Constitution

—:o:—

MEERUT, April 18.

The District Magistrate of Meerut has passed the following order on Joshi's application for his transfer to Allahabad with a view to enable him to take his examination in Law:—

C. P. Joshi will be transferred to Allahabad District or Naini Jail, Allahabad, to enable him to take his examination while in custody. He will be despatched on April 20th and be back on May 1st."

The application for further remanding the 31 accused was to have come up for hearing this morning, but when Mr. N. N. Anklesaria and press correspondents arrived at the District Magistrate's Bungalow, they were informed that the Magistrate had held his court in the jail earlier in the morning and remanded the accused for a further period of fifteen days.

Mr. Anklesaria is filing a bail application on behalf of Mr. Jhabwala, one of the accused.—A. P.

MR. JHABWALLA REFUSED BAIL

DEFENCE COUNSEL RECALLS HIS "WAR" SERVICE

MEERUT, April 18.

The District Magistrate rejected the bail application filed by Mr. N. N. Ankalesaria on behalf of Mr. Jhabwalla, an accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case.

Arguing the application Mr. Ankalesaria said that there were strong reasons why the accused should no longer remain in custody. He said that satisfactory evidence should be produced by the prosecution to grant another remand. No satisfactory evidence was forthcoming.

A BELIEVER IN AHIMSA.

Mr. Jhabwalla was not connected with any organisation such as the Third International in Russia or any such organisation whose object was to subvert all existing form of Government. Violence or force would be the last thing for him. He is a believer in Ahimsa. He then read passages from an article of Mr. Jhabwalla published in the "Jame Jamshed" of 19th Decemer 1928 wherein he appealed to the strikers to keep non-violent and reiterated his faith in Ahimsa. He dissociated himself, from Communist organisations for he did not like to ruin

(Continued on next page.)

his country's industry. He was no doubt a member of the Peasants and Workers' Party, but he was not aware of the constitution of the Party for which he enquired several times but could not get a copy. Therefore he resigned from the Party in September 1928 and did not afterwards pay subscription.

Mr. Langford James intervened and asked whether this fact was mentioned in the petition to which the defence counsel said "no".

MR. JHABWALLA'S "WAR" SERVICES.

During the war Mr. Jhabwalla was entrusted with propaganda work to oppose Germany. He was enrolled as a volunteer in the Third Poona Rifles. He received Rs. 14,000 from an unknown person. He tried to ascertain the name of the sender, but the bank Manager withheld the name.

Counsel arguing said that mass organisation for a Labour worker was essential, on which principle, the accused worked for the uplift of the masses and labourers and hence he could not be held guilty of the charge laid against him.

BAIL OPPOSED.

Mr. Langford James opposed the application and said Mr. Jhabwalla was an ardent worker of the Peasants and Workers' Party and there was no gain-saying it by alleging that he did not get a copy of the constitution of the Party. The Party was organised on the well-known Russian model and had agitation and propeganda departments. Mr. Jhabwalla was put in the Executive Committee. Mr. James read from the minutes book of the Party seized during a house search, proceedings of several meetings of the Party. In one Mr. Jhabwalla was in the chair. Regarding Rs. 14,000 alleged to have been received by him, counsel produced photograph of a wire sent by Mr. Jhabwalla to the Central Committee of the Textile Workers, Moscow, acknowledging Rs. 1059. He was an enthusiastic supporter in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution".

"BRITISH RAJ A CURSE".

Counsel then quoted from the alleged speech of Mr. Jhabwalla in a meeting saying "There is an awakening in masses. Brethren, remember, if this Government is not going to respond, we are going to cut their necks in another speed. Mr. Jhabwalla is alleged to have said the

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CALCUTTA TO LONDON IN TEN DAYS

PROGRAMME FOR NEXT YEAR

ENGLAND-INDIA AIR-BOUTE EXTENSION

LONDON, April 18.

England-India airroute will be extended to Delhi before the end of the year and its continuation to Calcutta, bringing Calcutta within ten days reach of London, will be considered next year. Lord Chetwynd says that the Government of India is placing contract for the operation of the first section now and of the second section, later, with Indian airways which will have technical support and general assistance of the Imperial Airways. Intermediate landing places between Karachi and Delhi will be Hyderabad (Sind) and Jodhpur.—Reuter.

CONTEST FOR A SEAT IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

SEQUEL TO MR. JAIRAMDAS' RESIGNATION

HYDERABAD, (SIND), April 18.

In connection with the resignation fo Mr. Jairamdas Dowlatram of his membership of the Bombay Council, to nomination paper were presented yesterday, the candidates being Mukhi Harkishindas who had contested the seat with Mr. Jairamdas and been defeated and Kishinchand Wadhumal a young pleader. But, the latter is reported to be withdrawing in favour of the former.—A. P.

THE COTTON PRODUCER

HOW HE IS PENALISED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Cotton in India is one of the largest staple Industries on which millions of people depend for their livelihood. Production in India is steadily growing and at present is roughly estimated to be 60 lakh bales as against an average of 35 lakh bales before the war. If half of the Indian population is properly to be clad, this production would prove insignificant. But the growing poverty of Indian masses due to the ever-increasing burden of taxation necessitates India depending on an annual exports of 25/28 lakh bales out of a production of 60 lakh bales. Thus the capacity of India to consume about 35 lakh bales for her population of 330 millions throws light on the purchasing power of the masses. This is very appalling after 160 years of British rule. Whilst in the United States of America, the annual consumption of late has been running at the rate of about 70 lakh bales for a population of about 100 millions.

Let us now consider how our present benign Government, who profess sympathy for the dumb millions of agriculturists, foster this industry with a fatherly affection. In the name of improvement and to check the adulteration of quality, during the recent years, several legislative measures have been enacted by the Government. These measures are mainly in favour of consumers rather than the growers. The mere improvement in quality does not help the farmer unless the latter obtains a reasonable value for his labour and the extra cost of production. No doubt, if India wishes to obtain a better value for her raw produce in the foreign markets, her farmers should adopt new methods in place of primitive ways of production. The world is now gradually drifting to the use of finer qualities and the Indian farmers could not look back to their old methods of bringing out rough qualities. Supposing the Indian farmer wishes to stand in the world's markets with the finer qualities of fibre, where is the assurance that he would realise a reasonable price to cover up his labour? First of all, as is known to all economists, the farmer gets Rs. 13/ in a sterling pound, thereby India annually loses nearly Rs. 60 lakhs on an annual export of about 28 lakh bales. On the other side of the Atlantic, the farmer exports his stuff at the normal exchange of 4.85 "Cross rate," in consequence of Government's efforts to procure a better value for the farmers. Not only this, the American Government is now intending to legislate, providing funds through co-operative societies to hold up any surplus of crops in order to protect the farmers from any depression in price and ruination. Now what is the solicitude of our Government towards Indian farmers? The much indebted poor ryot has to sell his produce at a ruinous rate no sooner it is out of fields to pay Government assessment when Government generally manipulates currency by maintaining a high rate of interest and thus causing an indirect depression in the value. Further, during the pre-war days, most of the cotton trade was in the hands of Indian financiers but now due to sinews of war booms, it has passed to the foreigners. These foreigners take more interest in the consumers than in growers and the result is the Indian cotton is sold to-day about Rs. 60/- lower than Americans This disparity alone costs Indian farmer, to the tune of about Rs. 80/ lakhs, thereby affecting the national wealth. Therefore, Indian farmers' annual total loss amounts to roughly to Rs. 140 lakhs. This drain on India's wealth could only be stopped by the wide-spread Banking credit facilities, popularisation of co-operative societies for marketing, opening up of Indian exports firms abroad, and above all a low rate of interest during harvesting time.—Yours, etc.

"H. V. H."

PLOT TO BLOW UP VICEROY!

Train Disaster Explained

LIVE COAL RESPONSIBLE FOR BURNING SLEEPERS

SIMLA, April 18.

The Railway Board in a communique relating to the delay to the Viceroy's special train from Delhi to Dehra Dun says:

Authoritative information shows that several sleepers of a crib made under the girders by the engineers in preparation for doing work on the bridge were burnt. This appears to have been due to live coals and ashes dropped from locomotive of a goods train, the fire being fanned by high wind.

There is so far no evidence to suggest an attempt at malicious damage or train wrecking.—A. P.

MEERUT PRISONERS REMANDED AGAIN

(Continued from previous page).

Government did not give us sufficient food. We want Soviet Government like Russia. British Raj is a curse. People should get united and overthrow the Government."

"PRIME MOVER OF STRIKES"

Counsel for the prosecution then quoted paragraphs from Mr. Jhabwalla's presidential address at Jhansi Peasants and Workers' Conference. And he said that Mr. Jhabwalla was the prime mover of the Bombay strikes. Hence he said Mr. Jhabwalla could not be released on bail.

The defence counsel explaining said that he was instructed by his clients that the acknowledgment through telegrams was in connection with money received by Mr. Joshi, Vice-President, part of which was with Mr. Joshi and part distributed among strikers. His client was working for the amelioration of the masses, kept down by the capitalists and he stood for economic principles of equal distribution of wealth, which the counsel submitted was not a criminal offence. He then urged, his client to be released on bail.

BAIL REFUSED.

The District Magistrate in rejecting the bail application of Mr. Jhabwalla said the remand had already been granted and facts are more than sufficient to justify the remand. He considered the sanction of the Government of India as sufficient. The Magistrate upheld the view taken by the prosecution that Mr. Jhabwalla was an ardent worker of that Party and in his opinion his speeches and writings produced by prosecution showed that he aimed at the overthrow of the Government. He, therefore, dismissed the application.—Free Press.

NOT ALLOWED TO TALK TO ONE ANOTHER

PT. JAWAHARLAL CRITICISES JAIL RESTRICTIONS

MEERUT, April 17.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who came here this morning interviewed some of the under-trial prisoners in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case who are in the Meerut jail. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told a representative the following after his visit to the jail:

"I was glad I paid a visit to the Meerut Jail and met some of the prisoners there. I found to my surprise that six of them were still kept in solitary cells and were not allowed to talk to one another and in case they did talk, they are threatened with disciplinary action. This seems to me somewhat extraordinary treatment to under-trial prisoners. The least that can be done for them is to give them usual facilities of conferring with one another".

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Agra this afternoon.

Mohanlal Sexna of Lucknow who accompanied Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also interviewed all the accused in the jail for legal instructions.—Free Press.

WATER SUPPLY IN AHMEDABAD

THREATENED SERIOUS SITUATION

A SCENE IN MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The election of our Municipal President for one year took place on Saturday last. There were two candidates for the presidentship. One was Lady Vidyagavri, the first lady graduate of Gujarat and the cultured widow of the late Sir Ramanbhai Mahipatram who was respected by all in our city and whose many sided activities are well-known. Lady Vidyagavri also has been taking a very active interest in the public life of our city and it is understood that she decided to contest the presidentship when she found that she would be able to bring an end to the wranglings that go on in the board and conduct the meetings with more decorum. Her rival in the field was Mr. Mulchand Asharam Shah. He had made one or two unsuccessful attempts in the past to occupy the presidential chair of our Municipality. It appears that the Mahomedan councillors of our Municipal Board were prevailed upon to vohe for Mr. Mulchand by the promise that Mr. Narmavala would be elected as Vice-President. Mr. Mulchand is leaving Ahmedabad for about two months soon after entering upon his duties as president and the Vice-President will have to mind Municipal affairs in his absence.

It is reported that there is serious difference of views between the Chief Officer and the Municipal Engineer, and the engineer does not hold himself responsible for the water supply of the city as several changes are made in his department against his wishes. The question of the water supply of the city is becoming very serious and complaints are heard from various quarters of inadequate water supply. It is also reported that the water supplied to the city is not as pure as it should be and if matters are allowed to go on as they do at present the city will have to face a very serious situation in the near future.

SCENE IN MUNICIPAL HALL.

Mr. Dolatramp Shah gives over charge of his presidenship tomorrow On the eve of his departure a scene was created in the Gandhi Hall of our Municipality yesterday. Mr. Phirozsha Karanjawala proposed that the papers relating to the loss of Mr. Pestonshah's statement be sent back to the committee appointed for investigating the matter as the report was prepared in the absence of Mr. B. P. Thakar an important member of the committee Mr. Karanjavala was on his legs while the proposal was being dictated and the president peremptorily ordered him to sit down. Mr. Karanjavala said that there was nothing wrong in his standing in his place as he wanted to speak on his proposal. The president threatened Mr. Karanjawala with dismissal from the hall, but sweet reasonableness however prevailed at last on both sides. The proposal of Mr. Karanjavala was carried by a majority, and thus the loss of Mr. Pestonshah's statement will be further inquired into by the committee.

PROPOSED NEW COLLEGE.

The question of opening a new Arts College in Gujarat continues to be discussed by correspondents in the "Praja Bandhu" and two more letters appeared in its issue of Sunday last. One advocates the formation of a Society to take up the question in right earnest and the other by Mr. J. V. Desai, Bar-at-law, advocates the starting of a technical institution. It seems likely that a Society will be formed to tackle the question of secondary and higher education in the near future and it will take some steps for providing better educational facilities.

STOP PRESS

INDIAN DELEGATION TO GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, April 18.

The Indian delegation to the 12th session of the International Labour Conference which will open at Geneva on 30th May will it is officially stated be composed as follows:

To represent the Government of India: Delegates: (1) Sir Atul Chatterjee, High Commissioner for India, (2) Dr. R. P. Paranjpye Member India Council. Adviser and substitute delegate: Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., Advisers are: (1) Col. H. H. Hudson, Deputy Traffic Manager Calcutta Port Trust and (2) Mr. A. Dibdin India Office London.

To represent Employers: Delegate: Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai. Advisers: Mr. P. Mukherjee, President Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi (2) Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A., and Mr. B. Das M.L.A.

To represent workers: Delegate Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A: Advisers: Mr. B. Shiva Rao, President, Madras Labour Union, Mr. V. R. Kallappa, Treasurer, All-India Railwaymens Federation, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury, M.L.A., and Mr. G. Sethi. Mr. Dibdin will also act as Secretary to the Delegation.—A. P.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Bilaspur Bomb Finds

KHARAGPUR LABOURERS IMPLICATED

NAGPUR, April 15.

The bombs seized by the police at Bilaspur in the Central provinces are reported to be of extremely crude construction. The accused are labourers of Kharagpur and it is said the discovery does not seem to have any political significance.

The police investigation is, however, proceeding.—A. P.

WAR SECRETARY'S CHALLENGE

LABOUR PARTY LEADER'S RETORT

LONDON, April 17.

During the budget debate in the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Snowden, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans declared that the Balfour Note regarding international debts was now generally regarded as just and unchallengable in principle. It had been embodied in the article in the French and Italian settlements. It was surely a wanton and reckless act for the Labour Party to threaten to repudiate the principle on which every forward step towards European peace reconstruction had been taken. If such a policy was persisted in, utmost injury would be done not only to British interests, but the wider interests of world peace. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans challenged Mr. MacDonald to say whether such was the official Labour policy.

Mr. Snowden explained that Labour only opposed that portion of the Balfour Note which proposed to renounce, in certain circumstances, claims to reparations. Labour did not repudiate the allied debt settlements.

NOT SACRED.

Mr. MacDonald declared that the agreements made were not sacred against revision, but as long as he led the Labour Party, there would be no repudiation. He described the settlement with the United States as bad financially and politically, but until it was changed by mutual consent they would pay every farthing. There was nothing in Mr. Snowden's statement to suggest that the consent of Alies would not be sought before settlements were revised.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST PRE-WAR CHAWLS

QUESTION OF INCREASE IN RENT

At a meetinb of the Improvements Board on Thursday keen contest took place for the eleven seats on the Improvements Committee, for which there were twenty candidates. The following eleven candidates were ultimately declared elected:—

(1) Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, (2) Sir V. A. Dabholkar, (3) Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin, (4) Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Laljee, (5) Mr. Y. G. Pandit, (6) Mr. K. F. Nariman, (7) Dr. M. C. Javle, (8) Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, (9) Mr. B. G. Horniman, (10) Dr. S. S. Batliwalla and (11) Dr. A. G. Viegas.

PRE-WAR CHAWL RENTS.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola then moved the Improvements Committee resolution requesting the Board to rescind the Board's resolution dated 13th July, 1928 regarding rents of pre-war chawls. The resolution was as under:—That the Board is of opinion that the rents of the pre-war chawls should not be increased and that the Improvements Committee's resolution dated 6th December 1927 be rescinded so far it relates to the increase of rents of those chawls and any excess rent collected shall be refunded.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment to reiterate the resolution of the Board passed on the 13th July, 1928.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee pointed out that the Improvement Trust charged less than the economic rent.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved another amendment to confirm the resolution of 6th December that rents of the pre-war chawls should not be increased and so far as it related to the increase of rents, the excess rent collected, should not be refunded.

The amendment of Mr. Boman Behram was passed as a substantive proposition. Dr. Choksy withdrawing his amendment.

Death has occurred of Joseph Havelock Wilson.—Reuter.

"DROPPED DOWN DEAD"

LATE MR. BALAKRAM

TRAGEDY IN MAHABALESHWAR

MAHABALESHWAR, April 17.

Mr Balak Ram, I.C.S, who has newly been appointed as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, suddenly died of heartfailure soon after his arrival here this evening. Mr. Balak Ram, who was in perfectly normal health, motored up from Poona this afternoon. Soon after his arrival at Russe Hotel, where he was conversing for sometime with Dr. Munsiff, Director of Public Health, he went into the bathroom, where he dropped down dead. The event cast a gloom over the station. Mr. Balak Ram was greatly respected and great sympathy is felt for his widow and son. The funeral took place in the evening and was attended by prominent officials and visitors to the station. His Excellency the Governor being represented by his aid-de-camp. Crowds of mourners thronged the way to the cremation ground.—A. P.

(Mr. Balak Ram was educated at the Dayanand School, Lahore, and subsequently prosecuted his studies at the Government College there After graduating from the Calcutta University, he proceeded to England with a view to qalifying himself for the I.C.S., and studied at St. John's College, Cambridge. He passed the I.C.S., examination in 1899 and arrived in India in the beginning of the year 1901. He was posted to the Bombay Presidency. He commenced his official career as Assistant Collector and Magistrate. Subsequently he acted as Assistant Accountant-General. In March 1907, he was appointed Deputy Accountant-General, United Provinces, which post he occupied till December 1908. He returned to Bombay in the following year, when his services were transferred to the judicial department as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge. In November 1921, he was appointed District and Sessions Judge. In May 1926, he officiated as Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. He was confirmed in the appointment in November of the same year. He was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council during the years 1926 and 1927, and was only recently appointed a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court.)

THE BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

(Continued from page 6.)

mills help to reduce imports of cloth, Japan also helps to keep out the more expensive British cloth. Out of the above Indian mills production, they have tremendously increased also the total of coloured cloth from 37 crores during the war to 68 crores during 1927-28. The entire shutting-out of foreign cloth is, therefore, only a question of adjustment in course of a few years. If the Government of India are not partial to British imports by fixing a high exchange without establishing a gold standard and National Reserve Bank and if the Indian textile industry is duly protected against the unair competition of occasional low exchanges abroad as well of subsidised goods, there is no reason why the Indian industry should not thrive, with proper correctives of bad or incompetent management. The Indian Companies' Act itself requires drastic amendments to curtail the opportunities for the abuse of powers by a certain class of managing agents or directors.

FEASIBLE PROPOSITION.

Assuming, therefore, that there is no invention of a new textile fibre in the near future, the cotton industry in India must progress within a few years, and can shut out imports of foreign cloth altogether. The boycott sentiment will no doubt help to bring about the desired change within a shorter period if the Mill-owners' Associations in Bombay and Ahmedabad jointly institute a system of registering the trade-marks of standardised cloths for mills or merchants and organise a travelling exhibition by railway of such goods to important railway towns throughout the country. The All-India Spinners' Association must take a proper census of villages where hand-spinning can be introduced as a subsidiary industry for consuming the locally made cloth on the spot as far as possible. The workers for Khaddar must be prepared from villages themselves wherever possible.

While economic conditions make hand-spinning remunerative to idle men in the remote dry tracts of a part of India, mills are complementary to hand-spinning, though more so to hand-weaving.

BUTLER REPORT UNDER X-RAY

—:o:—

Dr. Sapru Exposes "Divide and Rule Policy"

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of a statement to the press says that "the report of the Butler Committee will be judged, not by its recommendations on individual issues, but by its recommendations on the big constitutional issue, and from that point of view, I can only say that it creates a division between the British India and Indian India, all the more injurious to both because, it almost threatens to be permanent."—A. P.

A CHORUS OF APPROVAL

BRITISH PRESS ON BUTLER REPORT

LONDON, April 18.

Views sympathetic to the Indian Princes are expressed by papers commenting on the Butler Committee Report.

The "Daily Mail" says: "No change must be made that affects the Princes without consulting them and obtaining their approval for, they have undisputed right on their side."

The "Daily News" states that it seems only reasonable and right that without the Princes' consent Crown rights and duties should not be assigned to persons not under its control. It approves of the suggestion that the Viceroy and not the Governor-General-in-Council should be the Agent of the Crown in dealing with them.

"GUARDIAN" ON BRITISH GOVT'S TRUST.

"The British Government cannot without Princes' consent transfer their allegiance to the Swaraiist Government in law or in fact independent of British control," remarks an article in the "Manchester Guardian" on the Butler Committee's Report. The article declares, however, "but no lawyer can deny us the right to say to the Princes, 'we enterred into certain engagements with you because of our position as rulers of British India. Time is coming when we must hand over the rule of British India to its inhbaitants. We give you notice now so that you may make new engagements with our successors. We will help you as far as we can to get fair terms but your future must depend chiefly on your success in securing the goodwill of your subjects'"—Reuter.

SAMPLE OF FRENCH STATESMANSHIP

GERMANY ASKED TO OSTRACISE RUSSIA

A NEW YORK EDITOR'S TRIBUTE TO SOVIET

LONDON, April 5.
(By AIR MAIL.)

The pilgrimage of certain British trade interests to Russia has served once again to raise the important question of the attitude of the Western Powers towards the Soviet. Much obscurantist nonsense based on political passion is indulged in on this in many quarters: but their cumulative effect is to draw attention to the vast potentialities of the Russian market and secondly to the immensely more important fact that whether the western powers like it or not, Soviet is in the European state-system an outsider doubtless at the moment, writes the London correspondent of the Free Press.

In one quarter at any rate, the lessons of recent world politics seem to have been all lost. M. de. Jouvenel, the French statesman, writing to a Ruhr newspaper, harps on the themes of "a regeneraged Russia" and thinks that "the Soviet Government must sooner or later evacuate the field."

The unfortunate part of it is the sentiment is contained in the course of an article wherein is pleaded the need for a "uniform policy towards the Russian". In M. Jouvenel's view, Germany ought to be induced to desist from her policy of granting credits to Russians which she has followed since 1926.

SAMPLE OF FRENCH STATESMANSHIP

It is absolutely necessary, in the French statesman's opinion to offer a firm front against Bolshevism in its economic political, psychological, and European operations and this, he declares, is impossible so long as Germany vacillates between an East and a West European policy. It would be very advantageous, therefore, if Germany could be induced to desist from the prosecution of the policy she has hitherto followed. A complete reversal of German policy, M.de Jouvenel declares, would be of equal service to Germany herself as to the rest of Europe. Counsels like these are well-calculated to make the plain man despair of those whom courtesy styles statesman.

The outsider who is not drawn into the welter of European politics and its thousand mysterious windings does not certainly believe in the attractively worded policy of combating the Soviets. M. Eugene Lyons, a New York Editor, who has been for long a correspondent of the American United Press in Moscow is optimistic about the future.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

Economically, Mr. Lyons said Russia has had a very difficult year.

"Things have been very hard in Russia for the past year," he said "but the difficulties can to a great extent be ascribed to growing pains. Russia is expanding and building. And in the meantime she has not been able to produce as much as is necessary. But it is a natural condition and will take care of itself in time.

"Generally the feeling is one of optimism. The present visit of a large group of British businessmen is looked upon by Russians in official circles with a great deal of hope. The feeling is that if they can be induced to go into business in Russia and the hope is that they can be—Americans will fall into line. There are a number of American firms already in business in Russia and if more come along naturally the economic situation of the country will brighten.

Russia as is quite generally know has tremendous natural resources and with a little more world co-operation can quickly become an important factor in the world's business. The Russians' hopes are high and the present British pilgrimage is, therefore of extra-ordinary importance to them."

AMERICAN COLONY IN MOSCOW.

There is quite a little American colony in Moscow, Mr. Lyons said:—

"The American concerns," he pointed out, "and we manage to have quite an interesting social life between us. We are not many in number and are therefore fairly close. Life is quite interesting to us. We are allowed all the freedom in the world can have almost anything we want and are not at all restricted.—Free Press.

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PHILOSOPHY OF MAD REVENGE

Mahatmaji Condemns "The Bomb And The Knife"

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

At the back of the bomb thrown in the Assembly by men bearing Hindu names and the knife of Rajpal's assassin bearing Muslim name runs the same philosophy of mad revenge and impotent rage. The bomb-throwers have discredited the cause of freedom in whose name they threw the bombs, the user of the knife has discredited Islam in whose name the perpetrator did the mad deed. The Government would be foolish if they become nervous and resort to counter madness. If they are wise, they will perceive that they are in no small measure to blame for the madness of the bomb-thrower. By their indifference to popular feeling they are exasperating the nation and the exasperation is bound to lead some astray. Congressmen whose creed is non-violence will do well not to give even secret approval to the deed, but pursue their method with redoubled vigour, if they have real faith in it.

Rajpal's assassination has given him a martyrdom and a name which he did not deserve. He had made full reparation in regard to his pamphlet. He had also already suffered for it. The assassination has brought him posthumous renown. I tender the members of the martyr's family my condolences and hope that neither they nor the Arya Samajists will harbour any ill-will against the Mussalmans because of the deed of one mad man amongst them. The assassin will, I expect, in due course pay the last penalty for his deed. It is to be fervently hoped that there will not be a repetition of the sorry scenes one witnessed over the funeral of Abdul Rashid.

PUBLIC OPINION, THE ONLY CHECK.

Of course the bomb and the knife derive their lease of life from the world's belief in violence as a remedy for securing supposed justice. Organised destruction is no less immoral because it is not a crime in the penal code of nations. The insensate speed with which the nations of the West are hourly forging new weapons of destruction for purposes of war is suffocating the world with the spirit of violence. Little Wonder if hot heads of all nations and all faiths should overstep the limits of the penal code even at the risk of their lives. The bomb-thrower and the assassin will live on so long as public opinion of the world tolerates war. But they can always be kept under check if local opinion does not approve of or tolerate their activity.

The bomb is more easily dealt with than the knife. The bomb has no milieu in India. The Government can stop it to-day if they choose, not by frightfulness but by conceding the national demand gracefully and in time. But that is hoping against hope. For the Government to do so would be a change of heart, not merely of policy. And there is nothing on the horizon to warrant the hope that any such change is imminent.

The hope therefore lies really in the nation, in the Congressmen. In my wanderings I have sensed no belief amongst national workers in methods of violence. I have however missed a living faith in the method of non-violence, I have felt even a want of faith in it. An atmosphere of despair undoutedly pervades the air. This demoralising uncertainty disables workers from appreciating to the full the programme prescribed by the National Congress. They do not see that if non-violence is to express itself in national activities for attainment of freedom, the Congress programme is the natural and inevitable outcome. We can to a great extent checkmate the bomb-thrower, if we would have faith in our own programme and work for it.

THE FEARLESS SPEAKER

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Whatever the outcome of the tussle between the speaker of the Assembly and the Government, Sjt. Vithalbhai J. Patel has more than vindicated the choice of the Assembly in electing him to the Speaker's chair. He has upheld the dignity of the office by his strict impartiality. But within the limits prescribed by law or tradition, he has missed not a single opportunity of advancing the national cause. This has naturally brought about a conflict between him and the Government. And he has won every time, he won even when he was betrayed by the heat of the moment into a departure from his usual urbanity. He corrected himself the very next day by tendering a dignified, voluntary, ample apology. He has never hidden his colours. By his fearless conduct in the chair, he has enhanced the prestige of the nation.

It is therefore worth while examining the cause of his great success. He has no personal end to serve. His financial needs are small for he lives simply, and therefore neither the high office nor the high salary have any temptation for him. And to this state of detachment he adds an amazing industry that has enabled him to gain an unsurpassable mastery over the rules and procedure guiding his high office. For Vithalbhai Patel politics have been no pastime for filling his leisure hours, they have been a passion with him. He has therefore dedicated all his talents and time to their study with the result that in his own field he has made himself almost invincible.

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AN AMERICAN VIEW OF INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY

(Continued from page 6.)

from them to this country, along with commercial leadership, with their so-called prestige going, what else can he do? And to speak further, in words of one syllable, the facts of the matter, as I gathered from this conversation are, that the capitalist system—cracked by the heavy strain of the war, and weakened by things since that time, is fast tumbling around their ears. This is not a Socialist speaking, but merely one who is likely, however, to end by becoming a Socialist, because that is the only "intellectual safety-zone" that is going to be left to us in the future,—perhaps the near future, too. I am still telling what that man said. As imperialism is the "fruit" of the capitalist system, what else can be expected, he asked, than its downfall along wth the rest of the structure?

And here is India, the keystone of this arch, ready for self-government (it "says") and giving the lie to its statements by splitting at every possible place. Certain European scholars once used to quarrel over how many angels could dance on the point of a needle,—and this at a time when India was in advance, I guess, of all the rest of the world. But what is she doing to-day when she needs the highest degree of common sense and good feeling? Fighting over the playing of music before mosques and similar foolishness and quarrelling as to who shall have political jobs. No doubt there is less of this than we get in our press; but evidently there is a good bit of it. Where there is smoke there must be some fire; and, leaving one side the playing up of this sort of thing by the self-interested powers-that-be which muddy the waters in India the better to fish for what does not belong to them, we Westerners think that Indians are about ready to be told the story of a patriot who did us a good turn during our revolutionary period,—for we, too, had a little fracas with the empire across the pond upon whose domains it was once said, the sun never sets.

This wise old party, saw his countrymen in a period of crisis, scrapping about things too measley to mention, wasting their time and energy and what brains—more or less they had—and—at some meeting or other—stood up and talked turkey, as we say in American slang. He took a bunch of sticks—I think there were 13 of them and put them altogether tight, and tried to break them. You know what happened—they didn't break and they wouldn't break! Then, he undid them and scattered them and broke them one by one rather guess, being a Yankee, he didn't have to do much talking with that object-lesson; and it doesn't seem as though this little story needs to be lengthened over much, either.

We have a word that (in order to take the curse off) we spell dampoolishness; and the adjective is made of the first two-thirds of it. That adjective seems to some of us to apply perfectly to certain sorts of people in India. If it is not dampboolish to split hairs or to squabble and have first fights on the sidelines leaving the big show deserted, off and on, then I do not know what is. If it isn't damphoolish, when you are standing up against an increasingly weak opposition to give that opposition an advantage by weakening yourself by internal combustion—so ot speak—well, there isn't any such thing in this fool world. If you do not believe that I am right about this just watch out and see the force, force "without stint or limit", that your self-invited rulers will shove against you before long. Force I need hardly expatiate, is an indication of weakness; and the more force the greater the weakness. This isn't what the militarists tell us: but remember that they too have their backs against the wall these days. That's why they are so mouthy. They are scared out off their boots, if some folks only knew it, and all by a mere handful of folks who say that the great war didn't do a thing it was expected to do but that it did do a whole lot of damage that it wasn't expected to do; and who say (meaning it, this time) "it shall not happen again"!

Now, there's just a word more; and it may not suit first rate but somehow, it seems to fit in right here. You folks have talked a lot about the boycott, these past three years or so, and a few of you have practised what has been preached; and only a few. But just call to your minds what the Chinese have done (and they haven't talked much either). They have completely ruined a big city, besides killing British trade in certain sections where it would do the most good. Some of your hotheads may say that they had guns and all that sort of thing; but the fact remains that it was their thorough-going "A" number one boycott of the British that did the business. Some of us who have seen one war and know the character of the preparations for the next one, are saying to-day that the nation that is wise enough to take up and persevering enough to hold to the weapon of the peaceful boycott, will win hands down in any scraps that are to come—that they are the only ones who "can" win. Talk about wiping out civilization (that's what we call our sky-scraper, factory—chimney, murder-mad, hell-to-breakfast life)! Airplanes and poison gas can do just that thing as easy as nothing; and will do it too, unless the boasted commonsense of this nation in combination with a few others, returns to fill the dangerous vacuum that has ben slowly growing in the Western world since 1914.

When a Nordic knows that certain folks on this planet are digging their own graves, building up a war-monster that they are not going to be smart enough to understand or strong enough to control, he feels kinder drawn to tell what little he knows to another lot of human beings who seem to have caught the disease of destruction, and don't know what it is they've caught! A man you probably know about, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, says this earth is the insane asylum for all the other planets; but I'm not agreeing with him until I find out what Asia is going to do, leaving out Japan who contains so many a following of the West that they are not likely to be much help in steering Asia in the way she ought to travel. If India and China are going to refuse to be deceived by our "logic" and are going to stick to that refusal come what may, then I'm going to tell Shaw that he is all wrong. If he can afford to talk up to Shakespeare who is dead, I guess I can risk talking up to him. Anyway, I am the one to try. Someone's got to tell some real truth right now in this God-for-saken world, or the place they sometimes spell Sheol will soon be advertised as more salubrious and safe than anything on this sphere. And that's that.—Yours etc.

New York,

YANKEE.

I.Z. 128.

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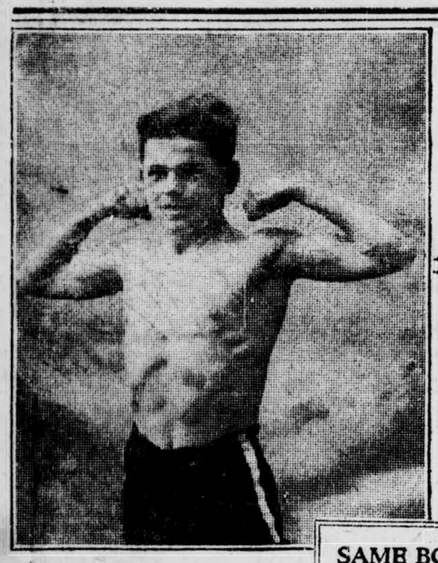

How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL, TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs. **BEFORE TAKING VIROL**

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs. **AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL**

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

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THE FOOD OF LIFE

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MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS IN CUTCH STATE

GRAND PREPARATIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 14.

Preparations on a very grand scale are being made at Bhuj in connection with the marriage of Kumari Shree Devkuverba, the second Princess of Maharaj Kumar Shree Vijayrajji Saheb, the heir-apparent in June with H. H. the Raja of Narsinhgadh.

Mr. Jadavji B. Buddhbhatti, the Mechanical Engineer of Cutch State is put at the helm of affairs and H. H. The Maharao Saheb has appointed him to handle the talk of the "Sarbhara" of the Royal Guest of Narsinhgadh and his party.

BRITISH BANKERS ON INDIAN SITUATION

"REMEDIES" FOR PRESENT DISTEMPERS OF THE COUNTRY

LONDON, March 27.
By MAIL.)

Three of the exchange banks doing business in India held their annual general meeting during the week, writes the London correspondent of the Free Press of India. They were the Mercantile, the Chartered and the Eastern Banks.

All three of them referred to the absurd and excessive competition among the exchange banks to secure the business offering at every trade centre in the east with the result that exchange margins have been cut to vanishing point. The chairman of the Chartered Bank had no doubt that this competition "from every point of view is deplorable and disastrous." He advocated the fixation of a limit beyond which business should be refused.

The Chairman of the Mercantile Bank thought the time had come for the British exchange banks to make some effort to co-operate, solely for the purpose of providing the banks with a margin of profit consistent with the risks and expenses the have to bear and the services they render." The chairman of the Eastern Bank agrees herein.

The chairman of the Chartered and the Mercantile Banks have essayed bolder fights and laid down their views on the present distempers in India. Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, hairman, Chartered Bank, said that ndia has been for some months greatly disturbed by political turmoil, entirely detrimental to the interests of the country. Since in the period referred to, namely "some months" the only political turmoil has been the visitation of the Simon Commission it is to be hoped that Sir Montagu is not among the confounded anti-Simonites in India.

Sir Montagu also avowed his belief that the recent strikes in Railways, the mills and other basic industries, had been fomented by outside evil influences." The Chairman of the Chartered Bank is not one of those who hide their light under a bushel, said that what the present time in India required, if further mischief were to be prevented, was "firmness tempered with good judgment."

EXPLOITATION OF COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES

Mr. J. M. Ryre, chairman of the Mercantile Bank, is however a bolder man. And he knows one or two things worth knowing about India. He unburdened himself to his shareholders in the following important passages:— "So far as the political situation in India is concerned I cannot record any improvement, and in view of the marked division between Hindus and Muslims, it is difficult to see how the Statutory Commission can report in favour of any further advance in the direction of meeting the demands of the extremists. The recent resolution passed unanimously in the Chamber of Princes indicates the difficulties of the problem. In spite, however, of the fact that the interests of trade are ignored by most of the Indian politicians and of serious labour troubles, fomented by the growing communist element, the financial position is unimpaired."—Free Press.

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Excellent prospects to Agents

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THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. **Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.**

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The leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, etc.

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FACILITIES FOR PILGRIMS ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

The Vaishnavas and Jain Pilgrims going to Nathwara and Udaipur had to change train at Chitorgarh causing great hardship during hot and rainy season. The authorities of the Udaipur State Railway have agreed to run a direct compartment upto Rutlam. The Passengers' Association thereupon reque[illegible] the B. B. & C. I. Railway to run direct compartment upto Rutlam. In reply the accompanying letter is received by the Association from the B. B. & C. I. Railway in which they have agreed to run a direct compartment up[illegible] Rutlam. Both the Railway Companies are to be congratulated for giving facilities to thousands of pilgrims travelling over their Lines.

Copy of letter No. M. C. 94-27, dated the 22nd March 1929, from the Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer, to the Honorary Joint Secretary, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay.

Sub:—Running of a through carriage between Rutlam and Udaipur.

Your No. J. 368/862, of 11-3-29.

I beg to inform you that I have already arranged to run a through Bogie Third Class carriage between Rutlam and Udaipur by the following trains with effect from the 1st instant:—

OUTWARD JOURNEY.

Leave Ratlam 6-55 by B. B. & C.I Railway 30 down.

Arrive Chitorgarh 13-13 by B.B. & C.I. Railway 30 Down.

Leave Chitorgarh 15-35 by U. C. Railway 4 Down.

Arrive Udaipur 19-3 by U.C. Railway 4 Down.

RETURN JOURNEY.

Leave Udaipur 17-47 by U. C. Railway 3 Up.

Arrive Chitorgarh 21-3 by U. C. Railway 3 Up.

Leave Chitorgarh 24-0 by B. B. & C. I. Railway 31 Up.

Arrive Rutlam 6-20 by B.B. & C. I. Railway 31 Up.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATION.

Liverpool, April 17.

May close at 8s. 8-1/2d.—1-1/4d.

July close at 9s. 0-1/2d.—1-1/4d.

Oct. close at 9s. 3-5/8d.—1-1/8d.

A GREAT BOON TO MOTOR-OWNERS

GUARANTEED to be free from acid and corrosive substances, and is therefore absolutely harmless when applied to the finest finish of motor cars.

Ask for sample and test it for yourselves.

IF you want to preserve the original finish of the surface of your car

USE ONLY

"Royal Saxon Motor - Body Polish"

SOLE AGENTS:—
Shree Jagnathji & Co., P. O. Box 1018, BOMBAY. 1.

SNAKE THAT HATES MEN

MYTH EXPLODED

A "breath-sucking" snake that is mythically endowed with almost superhuman intelligence has struck terror into the hearts of villagers in Bahawalpur State.

The snake, which is reported to be fairly common in the desert Chalistan area of Bahawalpur State, is described by a writer in the current issue of the "Indian Medical Gazette" who claims to have seen both the snake and its victims.

He asserts that the snake, before approaching a sleeping human being removes all articles with which it might be attacked, such as lathis, sticks and shoes, away from the bedside, and then ejects poison into its victim's mouth.

The snake then awakens the sleeper with a forcible blow of its tail

Lt.-Col. Acton, I.M.S., describes the story as a "myth,", and says that the object of alarm is probably what is called the harmless "two headed" snake.

According to the correspondent, who claims to have seen the "breath snakes" at work, however, "breath suckers" are blind and harmless during the day, and can be handled easily. It does not bite, but though it has no fangs it possesses a peculiar enmity to man.

SHY OF LIGHT.

"Often it can be traced to its hole in the ground by a pecular mark which it leaves in the dust, at night time it avoids a bright light, and for this reason officers touring an area surround their tents with barbed wire and keep a lamp burning inside all night.

"Others light fires to protect themselves against attack. It is said that the snake's body is so elastic that it cannot be killed easily by blows with a stick and that the best method of destroying it is to throw it into the fire.

"The snake is said to have a blister in its mouth, which irritates it, and it is to get rid of this that it, attacks man.

"In the dark the snake enters human habitations when the inmates are asleep, and it is stated that its first action is to remove any articles with which it could be attacked, such as sticks, lathis, or shoes, away from the bedside of the sleeper. It then imperceptibly crawls on to its victim's chest (or some say, on to his face only). In order to relieve the irritation of the blister in its mouth, it places its mouth over the mouth of the unconscious victim; then either the blister bursts, or the snake ejects some poison into the victim's mouth.

VICTIM AWAKENED.

"Having accomplished its purpose, before leaving its victim, the snake awakens him with a forcible blow of its tail to see the end of his days. The snake has been seen by its victims escaping in the dark. The venom is fatal and acts in a very short time, the patient feeling a sweet taste in his mouth, then a choking sensation, then falling into a swoon from which recovery occurs in but very few cases. Some patients cry for help, and if vomiting can be induced they may recover. It is said that if a patient survives till daybreak he will die as soon as the sun rises, and that light is very inimical to the patient.

"To protect such patients from the light, people dig pits under ground and cover their mouths with bushes; others close all openings of their huts with mud.

"Two drugs are commonly used in this locality for the treatment of such patients says the writer:—(i) the first, the grease from the common Indian tobacco pipe (hukka ki mal): (ii) the second copper sulphate dissolved in water. Both act as emetics. It is believed that if vomiting can be produced very early, the patient may live.

"The time of death may depend upon the dose of poison injected. Many such persons who have gone to bed in perfect health and with no ailments whatever, have been found dead the next morning. The cause of death has been attributed to the 'sucker snake,' which has been definitely traced from the marks which it has left, and has been killed and identified.

The writer has seen five such cases in which no trace of any bite or injury could be found on the body; in these cases he was summoned for help, but death had ensued before his arrival as long distances had to be covereed to reach the patient's house in each instance.

One specimen of this snake has been preserved in spirit.

STORY A MYTH.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Acton, I. M.S., describes the account as typical of the legends and myths that gather around the subject of snake-bite.

The snake is probably the perfectly harmless Eryx jonni—John's earth snake, or the two-headed snake," so-called from the fact that its head and tail resemble one another on a superficial examination. The qualities attributed to this snake all over India are of the most widely varied and picturesque order. The snake prefers sandy soils and frequently burrows near the roots of trees, where it lies in its burrow awaiting such prey as may come near, e. g., beetles, frogs, and small animal. It often atains a considerable length, e.g., 3 ft. to 3 ft. 6 inches. It is sluggish in its movements and very easily handled during the daytime.

"We wonder how so detailed and so elaborate a legend can grow up around a harmless snake" writes the editor of the Gazette in a footnote.

NATIONAL WEEK IN C. P.

PROPAGATION OF CONGRESS CREED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR April 15.

Under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee the National week was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Nagpur. Reports received from the different districts of the Central Provinces and Berar indicate that our province observed this week as a week of great national importance. Meetings were held in different localities where lectures were delivered by local congress leaders exhorting the people to enrol themselves as congress members and volunteers for popularising Khadi and for propagating the creed of the congress. The importance of khadi towards the regeneration of this fallen country and supplying food and clothing to the starving millions of the country were vividly brought home to the audience and pledges were made to use the hand-made and hand-spun cloth. The proceedings of the week began with the hoisting of the national flag and singing of the national song. A National flag procession, followed by khadi procession was taken out through the important thoroughfares of the city. Khadi was hawked in different localities of the city. By far the most important item in the programme was the entertainment of the so-called untouchables to a pan-supari and it did ones heart good to see the high and low rubbing shoulders and inaugurating an era of amity and goodwill. Another point that was invariably emphasised at a meeting was the need of unity between the two great communities of India viz. the Hindus and Mahomedans, without which no real swaraj could be attained.

GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL BODIES.

The local government is contemplating the appointment of a committee to examine and report on the financial relations subsisting between Government and Local Bodies in regard to grants-in-aid that are being given at present and to make recommendations as to the policy that should determine hereafter the maintenance or modification of the grants, and as to the method by which these grants should be regulated so as to carry out that policy.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1, each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs 2 for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.

(Advt.)

KHADI AND SWARAJ

(By Shrimati Mirabehn.)

Whey can Khadi help us to win Swaraj?

Because

over three quarters of India's population are under-employed and underfed agriculturists and Khadi can give them work and food.

Because

one of England's chief reasons for holding India in subjection is that she finds in India the finest market for her cotton cloth, and Khadi can put an end to that market.

Because,

the revival of Khadi necessitates a vast organization linking the rich with the poor, the town with the village throughout India.

Why can Khadi help us to win Swaraj better than Indian mill cloth?

Because,

Khadi can give supplementary work to the crores of distressed agriculturists, who must not leave their land, and therefore cannot go to work in mills.

Because,

Cotton mills could never give sufficient work to relieve the vast masses of the unemployed.

Because,

mills must depend for their existence on the goodwill of the government, which people resist and they are therefore bound to fail the nation at the most critical moment.

Because,

mills are always dependent on foreign machinery and largely foreign skill.

Because,

the production of Khadi can be quickly organised on an enormous scale at a very small cost, whereas to substantially increase the mills would mean enormous expenditure and delay of many years.

—NOTES: The cost of setting up a modern yarn mill of 20,000 spindles is approximately Rs. 16,60,917. If this sum were invested in charkhas it could provide at least 16,60,917 hand spindles, and the output of yarn would be at least 13 to 14 times greater than that of the mill. This is allowing 10 hours a day at the rate of 600 yards an hour for mill spindle and 4 hours a day for hand spindles at the rate of 250 yards per hour.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF INDIA.

Organized Idustries	1 per cent.
Administration	2 per cent
Transport	2 per cent
Trade	6 per cent.
Agriculture	70. 9 per cent.

The cotton mills give work to only 3-3/4 lakhs, whereas there are 2,200 lakhs dependent on agriculture, who require a subsidiary industry.

INDIA'S POVERTY.

Average income per day per head:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
U. S. A.	3	0	0
Australia	2	4	0
Great Britain	2	1	4
Canada	1	10	8
India	0	1	7

an average spinner can easily earn 1 anna per day. India's average daily income being 1 anna 7 pies per day, this extra anna is a very substantial addition.

WHY IS INDIA SO EXTRAORDINARILY POOR?

Because

90 per cent of her people who live in the villages, have lost their former industries.

The most important of these village industries was the production of Khadi.

India is known to have been carrying on an export trade in Khadi as early as 569 B. C. that is 2500 years ago.

Till the year 1800 A. D. India was still producing a vast quantity of Khadi which was famous all over the world for its beauty and fineness. Not only was India entirely self supporting in the matter of cloth, but she was exporting crores of rupees worth of Khadi to Europe.

How can we afford to let such an industry die, which has been the support of our peasantry and the pride of our country for thousands of years?

This Khadi industry was not crushed by mere competition with the cotton mills. The British Government systematically overpowered it by penalising the import of Indian cloth into their own country, and then forcing British goods and Free Trade on India, laying heavy customs and tranist duties on the internal trade of our country.

But it is not yet too late to revive the Khadi industry. The art of spinning and weaving is still remembered in the villages. It is only necessary that we should encourage it by WEARING KHADI.

TO WEAR KHADI is to save the starving millions.

TO WEAR KHADI is to remove England's chief economic exploitation of India.

TO WEEK KHADI is to bring back the strength and independence of our land.

You can't get away from this!
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INSTITUTE of HYGIENE
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Year of Issue 1926
This is to Certify that
the "Passing Show" Cigarettes of
Messrs Carreras Ltd of London have
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as fulfilling
the Standard of Quality & Merit required by them
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Issued this Tenth day of December 1926
By order of the Council
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QUALITY
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* *Analytical report from Institute of Hygiene's London Laboratory on PASSING SHOW Cigarettes:*

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PS.2

TAXI DRIVERS PROTEST AGAINST MR. JHABVALA'S ARREST

On Tuesday last a well attended Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union was held under the presidentship of Mr. Ginwala when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) This meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union expresses its strong indignation at the policy of the Government in arresting Mr. Jhabvala, the Honorary General Secretary of the Union, who has lived for the removal of the distress of the workers, sends him its greetings and expresses its full confidence in him.

(2) This meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union resolves to start "Jhabvala Defence Fund" for the legal defence of Mr. Jhabvala requests every member to contribute liberally towards the said fund and authorises its executive committee to take immediate steps in the matter.

(3. This meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union conveys its sense of sympathy to the family of Mr. Jhabvala and assures them of their fullest support in their present calamity. This meeting further requests the president to convey the resolution to Mrs Jhabvala and supply copies to the press.

(4.) Resolved that a Sub-Committee with the following gentlemen as its members be formed to collect funds for defending the case of Mr. Jhabvala:—1. Mr. Bhai Keharsingh 2. Mr. P. G. Joshi 3 Mr. Sakhawat Hussen 4 Mr. Shaik Dawood 5. Mr. P. N. Balsara.

DEFENCE FUND.

Before putting the above resolutions for vote Mr. Ginwala fully explained the circumstances under which Mr. Jhabvala was arrested. He convinced the members of the Union that they were duly bound to subscribe liberally towards the "Jhabvala Defence Fund".

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Mission of Modern Japan.

—:o:—

Apostle of Asiatic Awakening

It will take more than the combined efforts of the historians of the world to describe the rise and fall of nations during the past five thousand years of human history. However, such a survey of the world history would be facilitated by taking into consideration two great currents which have given rise to various historical incidents. One of these currents is seen in the activities of the nations belonging to Asiatic civilization. It arose in India and China and spread to other nations of Asia. The other current traceable to Egypt and Babylonia was inherited by the European nations through Greece and Rome and has crossed the Atlantic to the New World. These two civilised currents existed for a long time separately and independently. Although there were some indirect contacts between them, they were not sufficiently strong to change the nature of each.

It may be said that this condition of separate existence continued up to the 14th century A. D. True, Alexander the Great made an expedition to Persia and the Greek civilization found its way into Central Asia and a part of India itself; on the other hand Kahn's army penetrated into the heart of Europe, part of which was brought under his subjection by that Chinese general. However, despite such incidents both the East and the West underwent their respective internal developments. Although the East and the West formed their respective internal groups, none could devour the other, so the separate existence of each became both possible and inevitable. Thus writes Dr. Kengo Murakawa in the "Japan Times" Enthronement Number.

A NEW POWER.

During that period a power arose independently of the two world currents we have just noted, and that was the rise of Mohammedanism which proved a great menace to the nations of Europe. It was opposed to Christian influence in both Africa and Europe during five hundred years between the eighth and thirteenth centuries but during the last named century the superiority of Christian civilization was an established fact. We cannot, of course, presume that the Mohammedan power has so declined as to be left out of consideration during the present century. It is indeed still a world power but is not expected to resume its activities in the manner it did during the mediaval age.

The Christian civilization, however, could not assert its superiority against the Oriental civilization as it did against the Muslim power. But after the fifteenth century, while the Oriental nations remained at ease in their ancestors' nest, the European nations began to spread throughout the world.

RIVALRY KEEN.

There was, nevertheless, a keen competition and rivalry among the European nations also. The Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Dutch, the French and finally the English successively held sway, but, as a result of their victory, the last named only have survived to hold the world hegemony in their own hands. Since all these nations are of European extracton, it may therefore be asserted that the world hegemony of the European powers was established during the fifteenth or the sixteenth century. And thus, the opportunity has slipped out of the hands of Oriental nations to compete with the Europeans against whom they stood opposed on an equal footing in ancient times and even surpassed occasionally in respect both of military power There is no denying the fact or of culture.

that the western nations have come to secure world hegemony owing to the pressure and stimulus given by the rise of Mohammedan power against them. In order to overcome this pressure the Christian nations of Europe carried on even such gigantic expeditions as the Crusades, against the Mohammedans These expeditions went a long way towards enlarging their visions and thoughts, thereby creating an opportunity for their world expansion. Thus, the Mohammedans are the greatest benefactors of the Christians, although in reality they were each other's enemies.

TRANSITION PERIOD.

At one time it seemed inevitable that Japan, which had remained free from foreign yokes may be trampled upon by the western nations whose world hegemony was becoming secure and firm. At that time Japan was thought to be the fabulous land overflowing with gold to which western adventurers were attracted with an irresistible force. Practically all the islands in the western coast of the Pacific—Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo, and many others—passed into the hands of western nations. The Philippine islands also became Spanish possessions. Formosa, too, was once under he sway of Holland. China, because of her vastness could not be conquered but Macao was leased by Portugal. The fact that Japan has been left intact by the aggression of western nations is due to the high degree of civilization enjoyed by her inhabitants as well as to their intense patriotism. She has thus escaped the fate of Java and other East Indian Islands

The leaders of feudal Japan had a keen insight into the aggressive ambitions of westen nations. They, therefore, suppressed the Christian religion and then secluded themselves against the westerners, allowing the Dutch alone to carry on trade with this country.

OUR SECLUSION.

It is a commonplace fact that our seclusion during the three hundred years of the Tokugawa era did not prove wholly beneficial to our national interests. In the first place, the vision of our nation was extremely circumscribed; secondly the importation of the materialistic civilization of the West was largely stopped; and even the trade and navigation with other Far Eastern countries were discontinued. But, however, the peace which Japan enjoyed during the 300 years of her seclusion within her walls, has enabled her to digest the Oriental civilization which she imported from the Asiatic continent via Korea. She "Japanized" the continental civilization to her best advantage so that she was in a position to make the best use of it at the time of coming into contact with Western civilization in modern times. Although because of the continuance of peace some of our people had contracted habits of an easy going life, the nation as a whole managed to retain its traditional vigour. And, when the true condition of her neighbour, China, became known to her with the further knowledge that Japan herself was likely to meet the same fate, her people were well determined to resist the approaching aggression with their traditional vigour. This determination was racial self-determination but it functioned to preserve the Oriental civilization itself.

The shot fired by Commodore Perry's "black-ships" off the port of Uraga, awakened our race from its long slumber. Arguments for and against the proposal for opening the country to foreigners together with arguments in support of the feudal form of government and those in favour of the restoration of Imperial rule, threw the country into the throes of a national agitation. But Japan was at a great advantage inasmuch as every argument advanced had for its ultimate object the national welfare. It was our unique form of state which was the motive power of all "national gentlemen" who advocated one thing or another for the national interest of the country.

NATIONAL CONFUSION.

Why did the great national confusion reach its climax so speedily in the form of the restoration of the Imperial rule? Because our race was prepared to meet any national crisis, with the Imperial family as the centre of its life and actions, although the sovereign power was actually in the hands of feudal governments for the last seven hundred years. What would have become of our country at the time the Western Powers began to throw their tentacles upon us, had there been no Imperial Family to unify our national aims and actions? We shudder at the very thought o it. It is certain that the country would have been overrun by Westerners; or it may have been divided among different Western Powers. But our unique form of state and national conceptions saved the country from such a terrible fate

A miracle happened when the feudal government of Japan was replaced by the present form of government. Where can one find such a gigantic transformation in so short a period, unaccompanied by bloodshed? In the hitory of other races and nations such great incidents as the abolition of feudal systems and the establishment of new forms of government are usually the result of a long drawn civil war. Not only that, but the establishment of a new government is often replaced by a reactionary one.

WORLD POLITICS.

We cannot forget one other fact in connection with Japan's having been able to preserve her territorial integrity since the dawn of her history. We have been fortunate whenever there was a crisis. The one most dramatic example is that of the great typhoon which overturned every warship of the Mongolian armada during the Kamakura regime. The situation in world politics during the period between the latter part of the feudal regime and the early part of the Meiji Era proved beneficial to Japan.

The year in which Perry came to our shores was the very year in which Russia declared war upon Turkey. In the following year, England and France jointly declared war upon Russia resulting in the Crimean War. It continued till the next year. Then four years later, Sardinia declared war against Austria in conjunction with Napoleon III, in order to bring about his ambition to unify Italy. Sardinia's dream was realised and the Italian kingdom was established. While that war was still being fought, a civil war began in the United States and continued fo five years.

In Europe the struggle between Prussia and Austria became more and more intensified; the Denmark war resulted from the question of Silesia-Holstein. Then the Austro-Prussian war ensued. Austria, being defeated withdrew from the German confederation. Prussia then formed the German confederation under its hegemony, in the flush of her victory, and thus began the unification of Germany. At this time Napoleon III who had reached the zenith of his power as a result of the Crimean war, failed in his attempt to establish a Latin Empire in Mexico. In order to recover his lost prestige, he wanted to wage war against rising Prussia, which, on the other hand was desirous also of fighting France in order to push its work of German unification.

In September of the year in which the Emperor Meiji was enthroned, the Spanish revolution was in progress culminating finally in the Franco Prussian war. While Japan was making various changes in the institutions and systems of the country in the early years of the Meiji Era, Europe was busy realizing national unification. Germany declared war upon France and her victory led to the establishment of the German Empire.

DECREE ISSUED

This was in the third year of Meiji. In the ninth year of Meiji when a decree was issued prohibiting the carrying of swords and the Shinpu uprising took place in Kumamoto in Europe the Balkan disturbances resulted in Russia's interference In the tenth year Saigo revolted in Kyushu and in Europe the Russo-Turkish war was declared. Thus, while the foundation of modern Japan was being laid in the early years of Meiji, Europe was also confronted with many wars and conflicts.

There is another important point. Various important discoveries having far-reaching consequences were made while Japan was yet in seclusion, that is after the beginning of the 18th century. When she awakened from her long slumber she was astonished at the great material progress Western nations had made and felt the absolute necessiy of importing this new culture in order to be able to compete against the outside nations. However, it was after Japan opened her doors that the Western nations themselves began to utilize those inventions and discoveries on a large scale. This proved very fortunate for Japan. Moreover, when Japan entered the family of nations all the great discoveries, especially those of national defence, of the nineteenth century, had already been made. This also was a matter of good luck for this country.

Furthermore, the colonial expansion of European countries was chiefly made after 1880, the main seat of their activities being the continent of Africa. In the 17th year of Meiji, the Bismark islands were captured by Germany, and in the 20th year the Marshall islands too passed into the same hands. Had Japan opened her door in the twentieth century, we would have had quite a different tale to tell.

SIGNIFICANCE OF WARS.

The national power of Japan was greatly developed by the 28th year of Meiji. Facilities for national defence as well as for economic activities were completed, and with it the desire of the nation to expand outside became increasingly manifest. In fact, Japan had been carrying on the work of national expansion even before that year. In the seventh year of Meiji, the natives of Formosa were brought under Japan's rule, while in the twelfth year, the replacement of the feudal system by a modern system of government was carried out in Loochoo Islands thereby making it clear that the islands were the possessions of Japan and not of China as had been often claimed. When the attitude of China towards Korea became increasingly overbearing, such as treating her as a vassal state, our people clamoured for a declaration of war on that country.

A triple-interference by Russia Germany and France when the conditions of peace between Japan and China were being concluded at Shimonoseki, threw the Japanese nation into the maelstorm of public indignation. But the Japanese realized the futility of opposing the three great military powers of Europe, and acquiesced. Nevertheless this foreign interference was a good antidote for our elation over a military victory.

Japan's victory over a vast country like China resulted in a decided change in the attitude of Western nations towards the defeated party. They came to realize that the "slumbering dragon" was not after all so formidable as they had imagined because of her decisive defeat at the hands of a little nation like Japan. This change in the attitude of Western Powers is seen in their adoption of aggressive Chinese policies resulting in a division of Chinese territory into many spheres of influence. Germany wrested Kiaochow Bay by way of compensation for the murder of her missionaries Russia secrred a long lease of Port Arthur and the Kwantung peninsula. England similarly took possession of Wehailwei, and France too gained a foothold in China.

U.S. PROPOSAL.

All this happened in the 31st year of Meiji. America's proposal for the "open door" in China was made three years later to the following six countries: Japan, Britain, Russia, Germany, France and Italy. With this proposal, a precedent was established by America for consulting Japanese views in dealing with Chinese affairs.

The Russo-Japanese war was declared because of Russia's aggression in the Far East. She refused to give up Manchuria which she had seized during the disturbances of the Boxer Uprising. Japan protested—supported by Great Britain, Russia promised the withdrawal of her troops from Manchuria, but not only did she fail to fulfill this promise but she pushed her armies further towards Korea. It was therefore evident that Russia would soon place the pennsula under her control. Japan therefore declared war against her.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance had been concluded two years before the Russo-Japanese war. This was a successful attempt on Japan's part to prevent other foreign powers from taking Russia's side, but, moreover, she wanted also the facilities for securing war funds through the alliance.

Japan's victories, one after another astonished the world, while Russia's internal condition was exposed before the eyes of foreign nations. And then, Japan's victory over Russia forced the Western nations to revise their notion of the world in general. They had to admit that a nation belonging to a different stock than themselves could defeat one of their own kind, and that the world after all was not a world for Western peoples only.

ASIAN PEOPLES.

The socalled backward peoples of Asia were also awakened from their age-old slumbers, and began to appreciate their own worth. By defeating Russia Japan acted as the champion of tion. The first cry against Japan's object of protecting herself against the Russian aggression was realized but her status among the nations of the world was also advanced.

But as a result of Japan's victory over Russia some of the Western nations began to regard Japan as an aggressve nation. The first cry against Japanese aggression was raised in the United States which had been Japan's close friend since the time of Perry' expedition up to the close of the war. This is the beginning of America's anti-Japanese immigration policy. Then the rumours were let loose to the effect that Japan would soon seize the colonial possesions of other Westen Powers in the Pacific.

Japan's victory also affected the national movements of the other Asiatic nations very materially. China began to model her systems after those of Japan, Young Turkey became active and the movement of "Egypt for the Egyptians" was started.

Th declaration of independence by Bulgaria during the Turkish revolution may be regarded as an indirect result of the Russo-Japanese war. Austria's audacious action in annexing the Turkish territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina may be another indirect result of the war, if the action is to be regarded as having been actuated by Austia's desire to take advantage of the weak moments of the defeated Russia which had supported the Pan-Slavic movements. And when it is remembered that the annexation of those two provinces caused the irrevocable hatred of Serbia against Austria leading finally to the World War, we have to admit that the Russo-Japanese war laid the explosive that led to that great conflict some ten years later.

THE WORLD WAR.

As a result of the Russo-Japanese war Japan secured the right to establish her protectorate over Korea. Later on when it became evident that the annexation of the peninsula was more desirable from the standpoint of the national welfare of both countries, Korea became part of the Japanese Empire, in the 43rd year of Meiji. Two years after that the great Emperor Meiji died and the Taisho Era began.

About this time the aggrandisement of Germany's power was by far the most conspicuous phenomenon in European affairs. Her expansion naturally threatened the British prestige and interests, thereby intensifying the enmity between the two. The triple alliance composed of England, France and Russia was opposed to another triple alliance made up of Germany, Austria and Italy. When the World War began in 1914, Japan's movement was watched by all. Germany expected Japan to join her because Japan had once been on hostile terms with Russia, but because of the Anglo-Japanese alliance our country took sides with Great Britain. This no doubt had far-reaching consequences. Japan's attitude greatly determined the course of the war. The map of Europe would have been much different to-day had Japan cast her lot with the Central Powers. Germans even to-day believe that they would have come out victorious had Japan been on their side.

The Allies rightly evaluated Japan's contribution towards their victory. She was invited to the Peace Conference as one of the Big Five, though her claim for racial equality was spurned at the Conference table. Can this be taken to indicate that the powers do not really take Japan as their equal? We must seriously ponder over this question.

JAPAN'S POSITION.

It may be said that the emergence of Japan in modern times is the reappearance of the Oriental current of thought which had been hidden from human eyes for the past three hundred years. Japan is presenting the Oriental civilization to the world at large so that a synthesis of the two civilizations may be created in the future.

A Correspondent wires from Hardwar:—

The 23rd Anniversary of Rishikul Hardwar was celebrated from the 12th to 14th April with great eclat.

The Brahmcharies gave a performance of their physical feats on the evening of the 13th.

TROUBLES IN EAST AFRICA

ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF NATIVES BY WHITE SETTLERS

LORD OLIVIER'S DIAGNOSIS OF THE SITUATION

LONDON, April 5.
(By AIR MAIL.)

Half the trouble, in fact quite the largest part of the trouble in the East African territories arises over the question of native labour. The exploiting white settler finds the native will not work sufficiently hard for him. And the white settler in his zeal for criticising the native hits upon expropriation, amongst other things, as the means of forcing the native to labour for him. Who has not heard of the Blondel "rebellion" to give it the name that pleased General Smuts, and the insignificant cause from which it arose.

Questions like these are very much to the fore to-day when the future of East Africa is being seriously discussed by Federationists and anti's, by pronatives and by those others who think there is a moral duty on all men to work, especially for the greater glory and dis-similar conditions in Jamaica, has now issued in a revised and slightly enlarged volume his boon on "white Capital and Coloured Labour" issued first in 1906.

In a few short sentences Lord Olivier sums up the whole problem thus:—Those who despise the black man most are persons who have failed to get him to do for them something they desired he should do for their profit, and who have injured and demoralized him in the attempt. Those who despise him less and who are most hopeful about his future are most confident that he can assimilate elements of progress from the white man or those who had to do with him in relations in which no desire to exploit his labour has intervened. If the industry would be good for him, and if it is desirable that he should learn to be more industrious, the impulse must not come from selfinterested pressure on the part of the would be employer or it will leave no permanent gain, saves suspicion and estrangement between the races. It certainly does not leave the habit of industry. That can only be maintained by the stimulus of the workers own quickened will.—Free Press.

BAND-STANDS FOR NORTH BOMBAY

Mr. J. G. Nensy has addressed the following letter to the President of members of the Bombay Corporation

Looking to the advantage taken by the hundreds of redsidents of the North at the musical performances at King's Circle and the Parsi Colony, a time has come when Municipality should build upto-date Bandstands at both these places. The present places are uncomfortable for the public as well as for those who come to play music. While the people residing at Colaba, Walkeshwar, Byculla and other places get advantage of the Band performances at different places these are the only two places for the people residing in the North, where they can go and enjoy the music but both these places have no arrangements for shelter and light nor benches for people to sit. I therefore request the Corporation to ask the Commissioner to submit plans and estimates to build upto-date Bandstands at both the above places and report it within three months."

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